

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS-C

DATE: 1/25/67

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Meeting between [REDACTED] & [REDACTED], San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, when [REDACTED] made available the Draft Resolution on Party Organization, SCD Convention, 1/7/67.	1/10/67	Writer	[REDACTED]

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b7C
b7D

Informant's report is quoted as follows:

CC: [REDACTED]

- 100-55810 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-56452 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-23933 (MEMBERSHIP)
- 100-24346 (YOUTH MATTERS)
- 100-55887 (COMINFIL MASS ORGANIZATIONS)
- 100-23901 (EDUCATION)
- 100-67257 (NEW LEFT SCHOOL)
- 97-16 ("PEOPLE'S WORLD")
- 100-24342 (FARMERS MATTERS)
- 100-26046 (NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSIONS)
- 100-68845 (SCNP)
- 100-68654 (PAC)

WLH:LAL
(14)

Read by WJA

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JANUARY 25, 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

100-66078-1059

LA 100-66078

"Jan. 8, 1967

"January 7, 1967

1:30 PM

14637 Blythe St. #1

Van Nuys, California

Meeting between [redacted] and [redacted].

"[redacted] came to the [redacted] home to leave copies of the Draft Resolution on Party Organization, Southern California District Convention and the Draft Resolution on Negro Work, Southern California. She was on her way to see [redacted] and therefore stayed only a few minutes.

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[redacted] is to deliver a copy of each to each member of the Pacoima Communist Club for study and for a discussion at the next meeting."

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PARTY ORGANIZATION
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT CONVENTION

This Resolution is presented with the hope of stimulating the GREATEST possible discussion in preparation for the convention. We do not expect complete agreement with the ideas in this document but do expect to get full examination of the problems and policy of party organization. Our convention will thus make decisions truly reflective of our collective judgement.

In the report of the District Board the District Convention last June Comrade Healey posed some problems on Party organization. Her comments should be reviewed and studied as an integral part of the discussion on this Resolution.

Excerpts From Report to the District Convention
June, 1966.

The National resolution on Party organization places a proper emphasis on a problem which is among our most serious--namely, the tendency to accommodate ourselves to a status of semi-legality. We have a host of comrades who have not given a thought to recruiting in 10 years, who haven't sold a sub to the P.W. nor found a new reader for it; comrades who haven't attended a public mass meeting nor found a friend to bring to one in years. We are aware of the problems faced by many comrades. Nevertheless, without exaggerating the possibilities, we are convinced that the elections and our public activity demonstrate the new possibilities, that are present for building the Party and the Press. I was startled to find in a youth club that they understood our concern for security to mean they could not recruit a new member because he insisted he could join only if he could say to others that he was a Communist. It would appear that they haven't known and some of our older comrades have forgotten the approach of the past which said that each Communist should work so that his fellow workers, but not his boss would know his political outlook. After our May Day meeting, for instance, I phoned a club chairman who lived not too far from the hall and asked why he hadn't attended. "Why I couldn't," he replied. "I have just been made an officer of --- and he named the organization--and I can't come to such meetings." But he has attended our meetings for 20 years---does it make much sense to believe he must suddenly stop? Or to other comrades who work in mass movements for years, and never have even a small circle of friends with whom they can discuss politics in more than generalizations. When our youth recruit, it is because they handle it in an organized manner, listing names of people to be invited to sessions with whom they have worked in peace or civil rights activities. We would urge that in preparation for our fall convention this question be discussed in each club with consideration given to concrete plans for guaranteeing that we have a way to reach out among the people who are asking questions, who have already demonstrated an interest in the Party, and among our former members, in order that a recruiting campaign may be launched.

However, the national resolution on organization is in too many ways a tired repeat of every resolution on organization in the past 10 years. Count the number of times it says some different aspect of work is "prime", or most important", or "basic", or "crucial", or must be given special attention", etc. The resolution fails to deal with many of the tough problems with which the party organization is faced. We think there has to be a whole new look at the structure, for instance, starting with the clubs, to ascertain if a form of organization that we have had since our birth is still valid, based as it is on the concept of everyone being a professional revolutionary, in session 12 months of the year, 7 days a week. Further, we would renew an old suggestion regarding industrial clubs, namely that there be a national policy for dual membership, in the community as well as industry.

Old problems, never solved, have become intensified in the long periods between conventions, such as democratic centralism which has always been more central than democratic. In all too many cases it is bureaucratic centralism in fact. Further, in examining old concepts, we would suggest we eliminate the statement which says that a District committee is the policy making body between conventions. The truth is it never has been, and for a very good reason: a large body cannot be the operative body, and it is the operative body which makes policy.

So why the devil can't we say so?

This has been the ost difficult report to ore because it tries to center on contradictions and weakness which are either present in the mass movements or our party. It is, quite frankly, much easier to speak only of the exciting developments in our country and to get enthusiastic about about them. But we have deliberately focused on these questions for two reasons: one, because we are convinced that our members, young and old alike, are deeply aware of these problems and want to debate them soberly; secondly, because the exciting movements present in our country can realize their potential, can build to a new level of maturity, only if we Communists, among others, face the obstacles, determined to find answers to overcome them. This, in our judgement, is what is expressed when we say we have confidence in our class and our Party. For instance, who can argue that we need to make a "central" feature our activity in reaching the working class? Or, again as a "central" feature, the Negro people and the Negro working class in particular? Or the Mexican-American people? or youth? Or, the central issue of peace? In this report, for instance, I have, I'm sure, done exactly what the national resolution on organization does--said that each issue is "significant or crucial, or decisive," etc. And I'm right--and the national organization is right. But saying these things is a far cry from saying HOW to do them, with a small membership, and the same gaps present in our leadership, as described in that resolution. We have Sections without Section organizers; we have district posts not even filled. Everyone of us knows that to develop work among the youth, an enormous amount of time should be given--and the same is true if you want to stimulate a further action in peace, or an election issue or candidate, or the response to police brutality, etc. At some point, if we are to stop beating one another over the head for what we fail to do, we're going to have to take a deep breath, look soberly at what we have and what we can influence, and then decide what really is possible, and what--while desirable--we simply can't do. Friday night I spent two hours with a local youth leader in the socialist youth movement. He is totally frustrated--feels he is a failure. Why? His organization is primarily student-based and there is little doubt that at this time the greatest possibility for its growth lies on the campus. But he can spend no time on this, accumulating members and cadre for the future; he runs around trying to find ways to do community work to reach the working class and Negro community with about 5 people really available; or organizing picket lines at the police building against brutality which, because he's trying to show a quick response to this issue, are inadequately prepared and therefore have only 25 people. But, in telescoped fashion, all of us share this problem; it is not peculiar to him. His youth and inexperience only makes it stand out more; I can assure you that on all levels of the Party, among more experienced and older comrades the problem is the same. When we don't deal realistically with what is objectively and subjectively possible, we only heighten the feelings of frustration and impotence.

Another aspect of Party organization that is becoming increasingly serious in our district, is the separation between our mass workers and the club. How many clubs continued to discuss the elections throughout the campaign, with an immediacy that comes with direct contact? Is this a problem of structure--o.g. would it help if clubs were combined into large clubs - or does it stem from other sources? I know that in the District Board, for instance, we found we had to give up discussing the Draft Program for the last six weeks, in an effort to keep up with current questions of the mass struggle.

I could list more problems -- and so could you. My emphasis is that it is precisely these problems which should be discussed at a convention period. We should prepare our second District convention in such a way that we take the time to examine the problems in our organization.

The present situation in the country as well as in our area shows the indispensability of our Party and the possibilities for growth in size and influence. This is demonstrated by the increasing number of people and organizations involved in the struggle for peace, equality and on the economic front. Most reject redbaiting and in those struggles activists are seeking answers to the nature of Society. Struggle against the "establishment", the need to change the "power structure", the need for a new "social order", "New Politics" and other such expressions have become bywords in the present issue oriented movements. An increasing section of our population are involved in

in the debate and in action on proposals indicating a new political realignment.

Our need now is to carry out the mandate of the 1st. session of our district convention for the entire membership to examine our organization, its structure, membership, status, and image, our strengths and weaknesses, and to come forward with proposals to better carry out our responsibilities for the period ahead.

We should clarify our role and fit our organization to meet these needs.

1. To increase our contact with all sections of the peoples movement to improve our tactical and strategic leadership in the development these movements and organizations in order to increase their effectiveness and unity in the struggle for peace, democracy and security.
2. To build the unity of the left in these movements. Our task is to create forms and seek the forms of such unity.
3. To build our party, press, and literature with our presentation of socialist perspectives and alternatives as the answer to the crisis in our Society, and to build our Party within the mass movements.

The immediate question is whether our Party is presently organized for maximum mobilization for the tasks and possibilities that we see before us. Every experience, every display of initiative facet of our participation in struggle, must be examined for an objective answer to this question.

It is our opinion that our Party is not presently so organized.

For instance, key to carrying out the role of the Party is its Educational life and its ability to face and answer the new ideological problems presented in the struggle for the needs of our people. At the outset we must express our sharpest criticism of the District Board for its underestimation of this central task as shown by its inability to carry through any consistent Educational program, or to find personnel to assign to this task.

This example must be given at the outset because it is only through our educational program that we can clarify in order to increase our activity and leadership in struggles. It is through the understanding of policy that initiative, participation, dedication, loyalty, and activity are increased.

With the exception of the initiative and participation with others in establishing the New Left School there has been no improvement of this long-standing shortcoming.

Another central example: Our participation and activity in the Conference, "Power and Politics" that took place in Los Angeles last October.

Our objectives for this Conference were:

1. To mobilize our membership to attend. To get our members to encourage attendance from organizations they are in.
2. To project a mass line for unity and to avoid a split because of differences in the Gubernatorial race.
3. To prepare for this conference by having community Conferences in each area for special mobilization on the issues around which new politics must gravitate.
4. To seek special mobilization of issue-oriented groups as well as other forms of independent political action to take part in formulation of tactics and program.

Two meetings of the District Committee were held well in advance of the Conference and two meetings with section organizers. The report of the District Committee that emphasized the importance of this Conference in relation to our election policy was issued for the membership.

An examination of our participation indicates that we did not realize our full potential mobilize our membership or leadership for.

struggle for this Conference. We did not carry through the objective of seeing that community conferences were arranged. We did not get sufficient participation of our commissions in fields of mass work nor of the organizations we influence. Both before and after the Conference we were unable to set beyond the question of the struggle of candidates and into issues facing the people. Many comrades were unclear as to the objectives and policy of the Party and some voted against our position. The initiative was allowed to fall in the hands of those who objectively or subjectively wanted to split this important development for independent political action.

It is from this example we draw these overall conclusions.

1. There is a fundamental problem of lack of communication between the district and the membership.
2. Our actions are not community based. Nor do they have an approach to community organizations.
3. We have not yet learned how to give proper emphasis to major questions. Such as this event in planning and directing our activities; this problem true for all levels of our Party organization.
4. We did not have a special approach to comrades and friends in mass work-special consideration of their tasks and responsibilities.
5. We had no special educational mobilizations for our election policy in general and for this Conference in particular as an instrument to win our Comrades for our policy; nor did we efficiently use the instruments we do have such as the People's World.

An examination of this experience as well as others such as participation in the movement of support of the Delano strike or the efforts to mobilize the white community against police brutality in the Ghettos, should be used to collectively judge as to whether our Party is organized for maximum mobilization.

The present organizational policy of the District is based on the following:

1. Major Dependence in the vertical structure of organization that in the main policy went from the board to be discussed with the District Committee or Section organizers, then to the Sections, then to the Clubs and Membership.
2. Major dependence a Cadre policy based on this structure for the purpose of strengthening the Sections and Clubs.
3. The establishment of District Commissions or Committees such as Negro Affairs, Mexican-American Affairs, Jewish Affairs, Press, etc.
4. In addition to Community Clubs and Sections, there is the organization of special clubs and sections such as: Trade Union, Cultural, Professional and Youth.

We suggest changes in our organizational policy along the following lines and for the following reasons:

1. We propose the abolition of the Section form of organization. Our organization is not equipped to staff the Sections with adequate or full time personnel and still allow for the strengthening of the Clubs. Our Sections have largely become "transmission bolts" between the District and the membership and the major tasks set and usually accomplished have been largely of organizational character instead of political mobilization.

To supplant the present Sections and to build stronger ties between the District and the membership, to strengthen the relationship between setting of policy and its implementation, to struggle for better lines of communication we suggest a more flexible approach to this whole problem. We suggest direct participation of the Clubs in District leadership bodies, the more frequent use of conferences, seminars, workshops, forums to which our membership will be urged to participate, and a regular District forum of Club chairmen and Secretaries.

We further suggest that the District assign a co-ordinators where feasible and necessary to work with and assist Club chairman.

2. We purpose a dual form of membership of those Comrades who are now in Special clubs. Every Comrade who is now in a Trade Union, Professional, Cultural or Youth club (with the exception of Campus) Clubs should be in a community club.

The maintenance of these special clubs and sections has divided our Party by keeping separate these important phases of activity and deprived the Party as a whole of key aspects of work such as the problem and participation in struggles and lessons affecting the labor movement. This separation did not allow the participation of the youth to inspire and review the entire party organization. Due perhaps to our rigid and stereotyped approach to the Sections, the District created no new forms for the development of our trade union, cultural, or professional activity. This dual form of organization is also proposed because workers, youth, professional, and cultural workers live in communities. They belong to community organizations of all kinds, and they struggle, and in many cases give leadership on community issues.

3. The District shall establish a wide network of Commissions and Committees to enhance the mass and inner Party functioning. These Committees on specially called meetings on specific issues should have representation from the Clubs and area to co-ordinate the activities, exchange experiences, reach collective estimates and develop perspectives and tactical programs.

The effort here is to develop the participation in making and implementation of decisions in all phases of mass work. Staff members will be assigned for direct responsibility.

In proposing this we are mindful of the history of our Commissions. In the past our Commissions have been made up of Comrades who were individually involved, whose task was to implement policy from the District or they set policy and activated only those directly involved in the Commission. The Commission has no base for implementation of policy except for rare reports to District bodies. In the main they have no effect on the life of the Party. Two examples: We have had a peace commission for a few dedicated and active Comrades in the peace movement for two years - it was only recently that they called a meeting of other peace activities and a number of ideas for future activities were developed. For the first time the Comrades in the Commission felt they reached the Party for a discussion on problems in the peace movement. The other example: We have had a Commission on Jewish Affairs for many years. Their decisions and discussions are for the few involved where we really became the "leaders of the leaders" but we do not involve and never have involved in discussions or making decisions the large number of Comrades active in Jewish mass organizations.

Each large Committee might elect an executive group - not all Committees will be the same size. Participation of Clubs and areas will be viewed from as realistic a manner as possible.

We propose the following Committees--

- A. Labor
- B. Peace
- C. Political & Electoral Action
- D. Negro Affairs
- E. Mexican-American Affairs
- F. Jewish Affairs
- G. Youth
- H. Civil Liberties
- I. Press
- J. Education
- K. Literature
- L. Cultural
- M. Organizational

Each of these Committees should seek the participation of non-members in its activities.

4. Our main concern is with the Club. This is and will be the major center of membership participation. Every member of our party should be a member of a Club and attend his Club meetings. The two major perspectives we should have for our Clubs is to develop a rich educational life. Our educational activity should assist each Comrade to better implement the policy of the Party. By educational life we include diverse forms of education, use of tapes, lectures, question and answer sessions, reports for seminars, conferences, etc. as well as study and use of Political Affairs - People's World and other literature that might stimulate a rich exciting intellectual life - to find answers to the problems posed by the issues and movements that are developing. The content of our educational life should be on topical questions, on "going back to the books" to master Marxism-Leninism.

We should fight to develop an educational and political life that will stimulate 100% attendance and even more important to encourage our Comrades to bring friends and contact.

Our Clubs should become Community bases - taking part in and stimulating community issues - and the application of general issues to the specifics of the community. Clubs should stimulate and develop relations with non-Communist community leaders.

We suggest developing committee forms of work to enhance both mass and inner activity - depending on the size of Clubs, forces active in specific fields of work as well as the character of the community.

Each Club must develop an executive Committee, regularly review its work and have regular elections. The function of the executive Committee is to keep contact with the members, to take care of problems between meetings, to assist the work of the Committee and individuals, to allocate time for Committee and individual reports, to propose objectives for each meeting depending on a long range plan or goals.

We propose that each Section have concrete examinations of each Club, its leadership, size, program and propose concrete steps based on these suggestions as well as their experiences for a re-organization of the Clubs.

We are self critical that we did not organize a follow through of that Section of Dorothy Healey's report that raised a number of these problems for they have been with us a long time and we did not move with vigor to meet them.

Our objective in this period must be to try to answer the problem as to how each Communist can carry out the tasks of our Party. We must simplify our structure, unite the making of decisions with their implementation, institute simpler forms of check up and analysis events as they take place.

To implement this objective we should examine what each Comrade is doing, whom does he have contact with, whom is he trying to influence. We must direct each Comrade to a specific answer to this problem and each Club must continually check-up on this. Our task is to assist each Comrade to function as a Communist. This means to be a leader of people and develop democratic needs of each organization and movement with which we have contact. In addition each Comrade should select a person or group of people to whom he can sell a P.W. or applicable literature, or to mail a piece of material, or whom he can bring to a meeting or get to join an organization or whom he can recruit into the Party.

Each of the resolutions presented to the convention after pre-convention discussion should include enabling organizational proposals

In addition to the proposed structural changes our examination should focus on these major problems.

1. The need now is for the increased open role of our Party - its visibility to the people. Our District has open spokesmen. We must find the ways through which our Party as a whole can best utilize them among non-Communists in the communities and mass organizations. That our Party spokesmen now participate in the movements such as NLS, New Politics, P.A.C., Negro community - and others is a big step forward

but this should be increased. But our objective is that each member become a spokesman, able to express our program and help provide answers in his field of activity. We urge each Club and Committee to increase the numbers of open spokesmen as well as to invite non-party people to their meetings. The youth program of "Party - non Party" Discussions can be emulated everywhere. Our literature committee must utilize every opportunity to be at every mass gathering. We should build a Forum, meeting regularly, for a continuous expression of our position on major topical and theoretical questions. Every Club and Committee should develop a mailing list.

2. The P.W. is the most important single mass instrument for the exposition of our Party Policy. We must increase our support to the P.W. Committees but we cannot allow their existence to hinder us from carrying out our basic leadership responsibility of activizing every Comrade to build and finance the paper. Every Comrade must be enabled to seek new readers, Comrades in mass work must supply our P.W. personnel with names of contacts. We must increase the number of Comrades available for mass sale and distribution of the paper - at shop gates, union halls and mass meetings. Each campaign and organized activity must include the use of the paper and tasks of distribution.

A. The People's World personnel has done a good job in Coverage and Fund-Raising. The Southern California People's World Committee and the Party has done a Yeoman's job in the latter field especially. Our emphasis on increased participation is that this represents the only way to fulfill the needs of our movement and to guarantee the continued existence of the paper.

3. Education: The decisiveness of this problem was emphasized in our major proposals. We propose further:

1. The naming of an educational director
2. The building of a committee with a two fold task:
 - a. Mass presentation of our party position through forums, debates, use of Radio, literature, NLS, Etc.
 - b. Inner party education through special use of the printed material, recorded tapes of meetings and discussions, development of self study and discussion on theoretical questions, Cadre classes, use of NLS, educational workshops etc. We propose the issuance of an org-Ed bulletin as an immediate task of this committee. We urge full use and participation in building the new National publication - Party Affairs.

4. Recruiting

This is the major problem before us and requires full discussion with each Comrade and Club to eliminate the obstacles and find answers for the lack of recruiting. Each Club and Committee must be charged with the responsibility of organizing regular contacts including the building of non-party centers, with participants in the fields of for which they are responsible. Each Club and Committee should have occasional meetings for recruiting purposes. Each Club and Committee should have a list of people to bring to our cultural, Social and Political events. The District should establish a regular systematized orientation course and new members classes should be organized. Recruiting should be on the agenda of every Club and Committee meeting. The Convention should set a membership goal with special attention to Negro, Mexican-American Workers, and Youth recruiting.

5. Cadre: Our Party needs a complete shake-up on this problem. For too long we have had a routine, mechanical, "wait for a volunteer" approach to Cadre development. The District, and especially the failure to build an organization Committee is responsible for the lack of a determined fight for Cadre. While it is true that we did not win the "middle generation" and its absence is felt and seen in all phases of work, this does not explain away the fact that we have not been consistent or thorough in seeking out and utilizing people not presently assigned or active for their full potential contribution to the Party. Our emphasis on District Committees, as outlined and on the

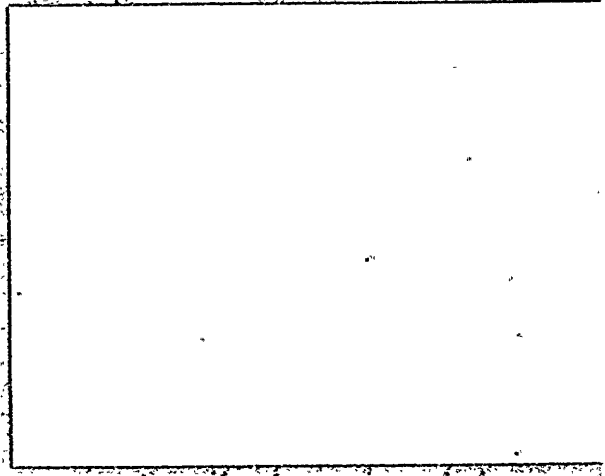
youth must be accompanied by boldness in promoting Cadre through increased collective work, and by special steps for their development together with this must be a fight for a greater response from some who could and should do more - especially in the field of our press activity and in trade union work.

6. We must give new attention and we should start now in our discussions on special methods and forms of concentration on the key sections of the working class. The District has agreed that in our area an approach toward the most exploited sections of the working class meant special attention to the Negro and Mexican-American Communities. This has not been fulfilled in any meaningful way.

7. The emphasis on Party building we place before this Convention. Stresses the need for a new approach to Party finances. Our contribution to the Party Youth work shows how gains could be made in other fields of activity. Special concentration in the Mexican-American and Negro communities could be taken now providing we had the money to send Comrades to those fields of work. The lessons of other movements of special community projects and approach could be applied by us if we had the money. There is a growing corp of youth willing to devote full time in the Mexican-American and Negro community if we could sustain them. We know we have not made excessive demands of money from our Party and its friends.

We call for a full discussion on finances - a review of the sustainer system, new initiative in the Clubs and Communities for fund raising and even the possibility of a Party fund drive.

This Resolution is a Draft Resolution to make our Convention meaningful we should discuss it in the light of our present organization and its immediate potential. Concreteness and sober judgement must be the key to our discussion. We propose at least 2 conferences in the pre-convention period in order to decide on an organizational policy as well as projecting a series of enabling motions to the convention.



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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452929)

2/2/67

SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-15275) (P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
SOCIAL MATTERS
IS - C

66-1700-3101
100-660784
100-43452

Regarding San Diego letter 11/3/65.

No pertinent information developed since reletter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of CP and other subversive groups and submit quarterly reports as letter as indicated.

- 2 - Bureau (Registered Mail)
- 2 - New York (100-15575) (Registered Mail)
- ① - Los Angeles (Info.) (Registered Mail)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info.) (Registered Mail)
- 2 - San Diego

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
February 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-30-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

See - 9 only.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

- 12 - Bureau
- 1 - USA, Los Angeles
- 1 - Region II
- 1 - OSI
- 1 - Naval Investigative Service, San Diego
- 1 - Secret Service
- ② - Los Angeles
- ① - 100-66078) (CIRM)

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100-66078-1073

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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- I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL VIOLENCE

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II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinels", Los Angeles Negro newspaper, of February 2, 1967, page A2 and February 9, 1967, page B16, were articles reporting a benefit dinner and dance at the Coconut Grove, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles to raise funds for the Opportunities Industrialization Center, (OIC). The center was funded in early 1966 by a \$450,000 Ford Foundation grant and is involved in vocational training in poverty areas of Los Angeles. The affair is part of a program to raise \$100,000 to keep the OIC in operation. Numerous local dignitaries and Hollywood screen stars, headed by Milton Berle, volunteered their presence to make the dance a success.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 6, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Los Angeles intends applying for a Federal grant under the "Model Cities Program" of the Federal Government. Los Angeles intends using the money to help redevelop an area called Green Meadows South, approximately one mile west of the Watts area. The goal is to upgrade the social, physical and economic status of the area by offering training, setting up an industrial park, a program to improve residences, some land clearance and improvement in city services. Funds are expected to come from the Federal Government and some local sources. If successful, lessons learned in the area will be applied to the redevelopment of other areas of Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 7, 1967, II-3, was an article reporting a massive 1.8 million dollar anti-poverty program to train 1500 persons in Los Angeles, to be operated by the Teamsters Union was finally

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MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL VIOLENCE

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approved by the Federal Government. [REDACTED]
of the program stated this was the first major attempt by a
labor union to be the training agency for entry into its
industry. The project is to be funded by the Manpower
Development and Training Act.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 7, 1967;
II-1, was an article reporting that Dr. Maurice Dawkins,
former Los Angeles minister and associate director of
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) announced the organi-
zation was seeking 50,000 part-time unsalaried persons to
work among the poor in the Los Angeles area. He stated VISTA
was the "maximum efficiency, minimum cost" program in the
poverty war.

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In the "Los Angeles Herald Dispatch", a Los Angeles
Negro newspaper, issue of February 9, 1967, page 1, was
an article reporting that Norman Earl Richmond and Karl Von
Key are scheduled for trial in United States District Court,
Los Angeles on February 27, 1967, having been indicted for
failing to report for induction. The article reported that
Robert L. Brock and his organization, the Self-Determination
Committee were helping the two men in their defense, using
the argument that since Negroes came to the United States as
slaves, they are not citizens, but colonial subjects and are
therefore not subject to military obligations to the United
States.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 9, 1967,
page 4A, was an article reporting favorable opinion of the
appointment of Thomas L. Reddin as Chief of Police for Los
Angeles. The article pointed out Reddin indicated he was
opposed to civil disobedience but also stated there was no
easy solutions to crime in minority areas, and they needed many
programs to upgrade the people to solve their problems.

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The article noted that Reddin was "people-orientated".

In the same issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", page 6A, was an article by Wesley R. Brazier, local head of the Urban League, concerning Chief Reddin. Brazier listed the qualities Reddin would need to succeed as Chief of Police, and pointed out that improving police-community relations resting with minority communities as well as with the police. Brazier pledged to work closely with Chief Reddin.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 14, 1967, III-15, was an article reporting an experimental program to train poverty area residents as executives, capable of operating companies hiring 10 to 100 employees. The program is being administered by the Los Angeles Area Economic Development Agency (LAAEDA) and the Litton Industries, Inc. The LAAEDA sponsored three Small Business Development Centers in Los Angeles. The primary purpose is to make trainees eligible for Small Business Administration loans in the future. Litton Industries indicated they would consider hiring those who did not desire to go into a small business.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 15, 1967, I-13, was an article reporting that William Bolte, a union employee of the Research Department of the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had criticized E. O. Birge, management analyst from the National Archives, for recommending a reduction in certain EYOA positions from 293 to 212. Bolte accused the analyst of "sketchy" investigation and stated adequate research could not be conducted by an agency outside the EYOA. Birge replied he had conducted 2,000 interviews while making his study and denied he had made "pre-determined conclusions" regarding his study.

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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

On February 3, 1967, Source one, an official of a Negro organization, advised the Destiny Charity Association (DCA) had been making efforts to secure financing for a youth center in the Watts area, however, when the Westminster Neighborhood Association (WNA) heard about this, they decided to build a youth center and were successful in obtaining the property and financing from [redacted]. Source stated the DCA group had been fighting a request by the WNA for a zone variance so that they could build the center.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 6, 1967, II-6, was an article reporting that John Factor, Beverly Hills businessman, was donating the land, structure, and initial operating expenses for a community center in the Watts area which it was estimated would cost about 1 million dollars. On completion, Factor stated he would deed the center to the First AME Church, headed by Reverend H. H. Brookins. The proposed center is to be at Lou Dillon Street and Imperial Highway.

Source two, a high official in the Los Angeles Police Department, on February 9, 1967, advised the DCA had held a meeting to protest the re-zoning by the Los Angeles City Council in favor of the center to be built by the WNA. The meeting was held at Will Rogers Park, 103rd Street and Central Avenue, Los Angeles, at 1 p.m., on February 8, 1967. Source advised "harsh words" were exchanged by the groups, however, there was no violence, no incidents, and no arrests. Source expected no racial violence as a result of the competition between these groups.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 11, 1967, II-12, was an article reporting that at least 80 residents in the neighborhood of a proposed Watts community center were opposed to the building of the center because they felt it might not be properly supervised and complained of "monied persons and political favorites who have continuously exploited our community".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 12, 1967, section A, page B, was an article reporting that John Factor was mystified over opposition to the proposed Watts Community Center he had agreed to build. Factor stated he was concerned about Watts as he had lived in poverty and had been discriminated against. Reverend H. H. Brookins stated the center would fill a need since city recreational facilities closed at 9 p.m., and were "bureaucratically controlled", while the center expects to remain open until mid-night or 2 a.m. with a variety of activities attractive to young people.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 13, 1967, (II-10, was an article reporting that some youths who had helped set fires and who rioted during the Watts riot, had helped in ground-breaking ceremonies for the projected John Factor Watts Community Center. The youths belong to an organization called "Young Men for Total Democracy", headed by Bob Simmons and John Butler. Former Governor Edmund G. Brown and former Lieutenant Governor Glenn M. Anderson were at the ceremonies. The article reported construction could not proceed unless the county granted a zone variation.

On January 13, 1967, Source three advised there was a meeting of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP, USA, M-L) (see appendix) on January 7, 1967, at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles. Source advised this is the address

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of the Workers International Bookstore. Source stated [] of the CP,USA,M-L conducted a class in Marxism-Leninism. He then discussed the formation of People's Armed Defense Groups (PADG) in general terms. He suggested the use of force and the need for the PADG to wear uniforms and carry weapons. Seven Negroes present indicated general disapproval of the PADG, and one male Negro, not identified, stated he felt Negroes were being used, and their lives being endangered by such a group. [] argued with these men for approximately 30 minutes, with no conclusion being reached.

Also on January 13, 1967, source three advised there was another meeting of the CP,USA,M-L on January 9, 1967 at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles. [] stated he had offered to continue his educational with the group of Negroes present on January 7, 1967, however, the Negro man with whom he had argued rejected all his overtures and no further contacts are expected with this group of Negro people. None of the seven Negroes were present at this meeting. [] then proposed that the members wear uniforms while working in the bookstore with a hammer and sickle insignia. He stated this would set an example and reflect authority to the proletariat. Source was of the opinion that [] was "getting no where" with his conception of the PADG, and stated [] was considering moving the bookstore and headquarters of the CP,USA,M-L out of the Negro district of Los Angeles.

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On February 14, 1967, Source one advised [] appears to have completely failed to create the PADG in the Negro area of Los Angeles, and while he is an extremist who attempts to create strife wherever possible, his violent attitude hinders him from being successful. Source one further

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advised the racial situation appears generally calm in the Negro areas of Los Angeles, especially since the appointment of Thomas Reddin as Chief of Police, but stated violence could erupt at any time from a traffic arrest or other minor disturbance involving Negroes and the police.

Pasadena, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 8, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that a 15 member citizen's committee, formed in December, to study ethnic distribution in Pasadena high schools, had presented recommendations to the Board of Education for Pasadena to improve its racial imbalance, or they would have a situation similar to many Eastern cities.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 13, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Pasadena officials and realtors were "puzzled" by the warning of the above citizen's committee. Officials of groups mentioned in the report stated they had not been consulted and had not received copies of the report. The head of the Pasadena Board of Realtors stated if the effect of the report was to accentuate differences it could do more harm than good.

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RACIAL MATTERS

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IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under the section set forth below, have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

Opportunities Industrialization Center;
Teamsters Union;
VISTA;
Self-Determination Committee;
Los Angeles Area Economic Development Agency

Section III

Destiny Charity Association;
Westminster Neighborhood Association;
Young Men for Total Democracy;
CP, USA, M-L;

Section VI

Sons of Watts

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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RACIAL MATTERS

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V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under the sections set forth below have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

Dr. [redacted] (Associate Director of VISTA);
[redacted] and [redacted]
awaiting trial for failure to report for induction.

Section III

[redacted], who donated land and money to build a
community center;
Reverend [redacted] whose church expects
to take title to the center;
[redacted] and [redacted]; who have worked in
planning the above center.

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[redacted] of the CP, USA, M-L

Section VI

[redacted], advisor to the "Sons of Watts".

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL
OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 9, 1967, page 3A, was an article reporting that Billy Tidwell, advisor to the "Sons of Watts", a Negro self-help organization, had spoken before a group of educators at the WNA, urging them to revamp educational material to meet the needs of Negro children. He stated they should learn the colloquial language of the Negro area, should assign room monitors to help discipline, and make visits to the homes of students where possible.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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RACIAL MATTERS

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VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 2, 1967, page 6A, was an article by Archie W. Hardwick, head of the WNA, pointing out that the economic gap between the Negro and the white communities would not close until Negroes played a greater role in business. He objected to the transfer of the Small Business Development Centers from the Office of Economic Opportunities to the Small Business Administration. He stated this caused new loan restrictions to go into effect, slowing down the program of encouraging Negroes to enter small businesses.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS.

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VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner" of February 8, 1967, B-1, was an article reporting Chief of Police Thomas Reddin promised he would regularly visit Watts in a personal effort to improve police-community relations. Reddin made the promise at a fund raising campaign for the South Central YMCA.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigation, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

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On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of [redacted]. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L was formed under [redacted]'s leadership. The CPUSA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

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1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 12, 1966, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L continued to exist.

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APPENDIX

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

2/23/67

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum to Director dated 2/6/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

One (1) copy of the letterhead memorandum is designated for Bureau file 100-442501 (CIVIL).

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the letterhead memorandum.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this letterhead memorandum:

Source

Identity

1

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[Redacted]

Racial Matters
Source and head of Destiny
Charity Association

3 - Bureau (Encl 12)
2 - Los Angeles
LDJ/nls
(5)

100-66078-1074

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WJ
WJ

LA 157-343

Source

Identity

2

[REDACTED]

3

[REDACTED]

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The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because data furnished by sources two and three could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the three-week period from 1/29/57 through 2/13/57, 10 potential criminal informants and 8 potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
March 6, 1967

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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Gordon - p 7 only

- 12 - Bureau (157-6-26)(RM)
- (1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
- 1 - USA, Los Angeles (RM)
- 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
- 1 - NIS, San Diego. (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service (RM)
- 3 - Los Angeles (157-943)
- (1 - 100-66078)(CIRM)

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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(20) *[initials]*

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel", Los Angeles Negro newspaper, of February 16, 1967, page D-5, was an article reporting that eight small teams of school teachers and administrators would spend two months during the summer in an effort to develop "bold and imaginative ways" of teaching children in poverty areas. The group is enrolled in an institute at the University of Southern California, being supported by a grant from the United States Office of Education. Each group will work with a student from a poverty area.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 16, 1967, page D-2, was a column by Bill Lane, wherein he expressed his approval of the planned building of a Watts Community Center by John Factor, Beverly Hills businessman. Lane expressed his opinion that such a center was sorely needed in the area and would be a "visual as well as material uplift" to the community.

On December 26, 1962, [] was granted a full pardon by the late President John F. Kennedy, relieving [] from possible deportation as an alien who had been convicted in 1943 for mail fraud.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 16, 1967, page B-9, was an article reporting the United States Department of Labor announced an approval of an on-the-job training program for 200 unemployed residents of the Watts area. The program is sponsored by a subsidiary of the Aerojet General Corporation, which received over \$28,000.00 in aid from the Department of Labor for the project.

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In the "Los Angeles Times", of February 22, 1967, II-6, was an article reporting the Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission (HRC) had decided to hold meetings in troubled areas of Los Angeles. One commission member objected, pointing out that a meeting held in Watts last summer had been completely disintegrated by hostile citizens. However, Commissioners Norman B. Houston and Wesley R. Brazier, Negro leaders, stated they felt it was necessary to go to areas where such hostility existed, since these areas felt they were excluded.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Times" of March 1, 1967, II-4, was an editorial commenting upon the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission (LACHRC) and the HRC. The editorial stated the HRC had no director, no program, and virtually no staff, the director of the HRC having resigned. The editorial suggested the Los Angeles City Council must decide whether or not to continue the HRC, a "carbon copy" of the LACHRC.

In the "Valley News and Valley Green Sheet", newspaper in the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles, of February 24, 1967, I-1, was an article reporting that the HRC was "growing up fast" and hoped for an annual budget of over \$117,000.00 for the next fiscal year. The article reported Director Dennis Nelson had resigned as head of the HRC. The article reported City Councilmen had resisted the idea of an HRC, feeling it duplicated the LACHRC, but Negro Councilmen finally reversed the stand of the Council.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of March 2, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that City Councilman Ernani Bernardi announced he would introduce a motion at the next meeting to abolish the HRC. He stated it had been in existence for approximately a year, during which there had been "virtually nothing but confusion, a failure to develop a positive City program, and a waste of taxpayers' money." Bernardi had fought the original formation of the HRC. He stated urbanization called for a singleness of purpose and planning. [redacted] was named to succeed [redacted] temporarily as [redacted] of the HRC.

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In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 23, 1967, page A-3, was an article reporting that Attorney George T. Altman, representing Karl Von Key and Norman E. Richmond, Negroes indicted for failure to report for induction, had requested the local Federal Court to subpoena Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, General William C. Westmoreland, and Louis Hershey, head of the Selective Service System. Judge John Delehant denied the motion, stating the officials could not testify to anything pertinent in the case.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 28, 1967, II-2, was an article reporting that Karl Von Key had gone to trial in United States District Court for refusing to report for induction on the grounds that Negroes should not be forced to fight in Vietnam. The article reported several "black nationalists" and civil rights groups were spectators and were also picketing in front of the courthouse. Attorney [redacted] was joined in the case on February 27, 1967, by Attorney Ben Margolis.

On February 7, 1966, Source 1 advised that on January 22, 1966, Ben Margolis was Master of Ceremonies at a dinner sponsored by the "People's World" (PW) at 1501 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, which honored [redacted]. Margolis stated at the dinner he had known [redacted] over a period of years and she was a wonderful woman who had done much for the PW.

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On August 19, 1965, Source 2 advised that on August 16, 1965, [redacted] was present at an emergency meeting of Section Organizers of the Southern California District Communist Party in Los Angeles.

The PW is a West Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 23, 1967, page A-8, was an article reporting that "another minority group" of sub-teen children in South Los Angeles participated in a protest march to point out that Teen Posts providing entertainment and activities required the members to be at least 13 years of age, and no facilities were provided for the sub-teens.

In the "Los Angeles City News", Los Angeles throwaway newspaper, issue of February 23, 1967, page 1, was an article by City Councilman Thomas Bradley, expressing approval of a plan by the Los Angeles County Delinquency and Crime Commission to hold hearings in poverty areas, to provide an opportunity for citizens to be heard on their problems.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 27, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of the B'nai B'rith had conducted a telephonic survey of private employment agencies, indicating they desired to hire a "white Protestant stenographer", and 66 employment agencies accepted such orders, with only 11 rejecting such an order. The ADL concluded there had been no significant change in practice as a result of California laws making a legal prohibition against the discrimination in employment.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of March 1, 1967, II-1, and in the "Daily Trojan" newspaper of the University of Southern California (USC), of February 28, 1967, page 2, were articles reporting the results of a nine-month analysis of employers who hired minority group workers. The survey was conducted by USC at the request of the Los Angeles Management Council for Merit Employment, Training and Research, headed by [REDACTED]. The survey found that turnover, attendance, and quality of work were not substantially different between minority employees and other employees. The report suggested that employers revise unrealistic job standards, consider hiring applicants with minor police records, and provide education and training for minority workers. Mr. [REDACTED] criticized the diversion of funds by the Federal Government from Skill Centers to other activities.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 21, 1967, I-2, was an item reporting that between 2,000 and 4,000 jobs in the Watts and East Los Angeles areas of Los Angeles might be available by June 1 under a one-year crash program by the Federal Government. The announcement was made by Joe P. Maldonado, local director of the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency.

Pacoima, California

Pacoima is an area of Los Angeles in the San Fernando Valley, policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 27, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that two sections of the Moose Lodge and the Pacoima Women's Club had demanded that the Los Tigres Teen Post in Pacoima be closed because it was a "den of iniquity". The lodge had protested that the Teen Post used the Moose parking lot and engaged in "unsavory activities" behind the Post. After a meeting among all groups concerned, it was agreed a six-foot block wall would be erected between the lodge and the Teen Post, and the parking lot would be off limits to them. The complaining groups then agreed to help discuss ways to improve the Teen Post program, rather than discontinue it.

Bakersfield, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 17, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that taxpayers had been "left holding the bag" on a \$600,000.00 lease on a building by a California Service Center which had been closed in Bakersfield. The lease was made for ten years. George Roberts, Assistant Director of the Center, stated the lease was justified because there were no adequate facilities in the ghetto which they could rent. Assemblyman William Ketchum (Republican-Paso Robles) stated it was poor judgment to sign a ten-year lease on a pilot program; however, Roberts stated the Centers were, under the administration of Governor Brown, considered to be a permanent part of the State Government.

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MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 23, 1967, page A-2, was an article reporting that two young men had been shot in an outbreak of apparent gang violence in the Firestone Park area of Los Angeles (immediately south of the Watts area). Approximately 50 persons gathered in the lobby of the Bon Aire Hospital, demanding the arrest of individuals responsible for the shootings. The article reported several shots, including shotgun blasts, had been fired in the altercation. There was no other violence and no arrests were made.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 23, 1967, page A-5, was an article reporting a "black nationalists" conference had taken place in South Los Angeles over the weekend of February 18-19, 1967, at the Masonic Temple at 1050 East 50th Street, Los Angeles. The manager of the temple, Reverend Eddy Jones, complained that the sponsors of the conference had misrepresented themselves to him when they rented the hall. He stated his group had no respect or dealings with "black power, Black Muslims, or Black Nationalism". The article reported that such groups as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and Black Panther Party had attended the conference, which was chaired by Ron Karenga, Chairman of "US", a black nationalist self-help Negro organization.

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On February 24, 1967, Source 3, a high official in the Los Angeles Police Department, advised that at the above black nationalists conference, [redacted] of the Organization of African Studies had called for the formation of a new political third party to be called the Black Panther Party (BPP). He stated they were in the process of talking with the Attorney General of California in the hope that the party could be legalized for the 1968 elections. State Senator Mervyn Dymally and State Assemblyman William Greene also spoke at the conference. [redacted] stated that Malcolm X, deceased leader of the Black Muslims, would be the "patron saint" of the BPP.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 21, 1967, I-1, was an article reporting that Chief of Police Thomas Reddin had given a talk before an International Security Conference, a group of security officials from business and industry. He stated that any future riots would probably hit major industries and public utilities. He stated there had not been much change in the "elements of discord...present in the community." He stated there was increased militancy in the civil rights movement with "its cries of 'Black Power'", prevalent rumors of violence, increase of crime on the streets and the fact that "attacks on our policemen are definitely on the increase." He stated, "Several times a week there are incidents more serious than those which triggered the Watts riots." He stated the incidents were being met by new police methods of swift mobilization and individual handling, to minimize the impact of the incident. He suggested to private industry that security officials get special training, take sound motion pictures of demonstrators and of industry requests for sit-ins to leave and warnings of arrest if they did not leave. He also urged businesses to keep duplicate sets of credit records, one set being in a remote location. He stated roofs of buildings should be pitched so that Molotov cocktails would tend to roll off, and suggested installation of roof sprinklers.

On February 10, 1967, Source 4, the head of a Negro organization, advised everything seemed to be quiet in the Watts area of Los Angeles. He stated Chief of Police Reddin and other officials appeared to be making positive moves to improve relations between the Los Angeles Police Department and the community.

On February 22, 1967, Source 5, a prominent Negro leader in the Los Angeles area, stated he was highly disturbed by the recent "black nationalist" conference in Los Angeles and stated it would "set back human rights several years." He stated the members of such groups appeared to be of low intelligence and cannot understand the far-reaching effects of their foolish behavior. He felt racial tensions would continue to ease with the appointment of Chief of Police Thomas Reddin. He noted that Reddin was a graduate of the FBI National Academy and pointed out that former FBI Agent, Sheriff Peter Pitchess, had attempted to instill a hatred of police brutality in his officers. He commented upon the shooting of a 16-year-old suspect in a car theft in San Francisco and stated such an incident in Los Angeles might still spark an extreme racial disturbance in the Los Angeles area.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Venice, California

Venice is a section of Los Angeles immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California.

On February 10, 1967, Source 6, a Negro leader of a self-help group, advised the racial tension in the Venice area had decreased since the announcement by the State of California that they were going to keep the Venice Service Center open, and source could not predict any possibility of violence in the Venice area in the immediate future.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under the section set forth below, have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

The Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission continues to function in the racial field; however, its continuance is being opposed by a member of the Los Angeles City Council.

The ADL of the B'nai B'rith announced a survey indicated discrimination in hiring among private employment agencies.

The organization "US", the SNCC, CORE, and the Organization of African Studies were active in a "Black Nationalist Conference" in Los Angeles which announced the formation of a Black Panther Party.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 27, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Herbert L. Carter, age 33, had been appointed to succeed John A. Buggs as head of the LACHRC. Buggs, who held the job for almost 13 years, took a six-month leave of absence to become Deputy Director of the Federal Model Cities Program. Carter stated he would continue the programs set up by Buggs, and stated one of their principal jobs was to stay in close contact with youth gangs in poverty areas.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 16, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Operation Bootstrap, a Negro self-help organization in the Los Angeles area, issued a progress report on their operations. Louis Smith, Regional Director of CORE, and Robert Hall, of the Non-Violent Action Committee,

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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RACIAL MATTERS

originally formed Operation Bootstrap. Smith stated they felt their technique in contacting people and letting them solve their own problems was the correct way to end poverty. One hundred thirty-three students have been trained by Operation Bootstrap and all have jobs.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS
INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under the sections set forth below have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

[redacted] is currently on trial in Federal Court for failure to report for induction. Attorney Ben Margolis is assisting in his defense.

[redacted] is the new temporary head of the HRC.

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Section IV

[redacted] is the new head of the LACHRC.

Louis Smith and [redacted] head "Operation Bootstrap" in Los Angeles.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL
OFFICIALS

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

No change.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 16, 1967, page A-3, was an article reporting the official ceremonies swearing in Chief of Police Thomas Reddin. Reddin stated he expected every member of his department to "get the message" that he would insist on equal justice for all men regardless of race or social status. The article reported Reddin had placed second to Inspector James G. Fisk in the Civil Service examination for the position, but the Police Commission was swayed to Reddin because of his good reputation for and understanding of the sociological problems underlying crime.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 23, 1967, II-2, was an article reporting Chief of Police Reddin announced he would move to strengthen the community relations program of his department. He received approval to increase and broaden the responsibilities and authority of Deputy Chief [redacted] in the area of community relations.

In the "Los Angeles Times", of February 28, 1967, II-4, was an editorial commending Chief of Police Reddin for his moves strengthening police-community relations. The editorial referred to the recommendation of the McCone Commission for improving such relations. Reddin moved the Internal Affairs Division of the Los Angeles Police Department directly under the inspector general for speedier handling of complaints against the department.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service,

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3/6/67

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)(P)
RE: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum to the Director dated 2/20/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

One (1) copy of the letterhead memorandum is designated for Bureau file 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the letterhead memorandum,

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this letterhead memorandum:

Source

Identity

1

2

3

b7D



multi source
mkj/gst

sim

3 - Bureau (Encls. 12)
2 - Los Angeles
IDJ:gnt

(5) 100-100-66078

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED cc
FILED 12

100-66078-1082

LA 157-943

Source

Identity

4

[redacted]
[redacted], Los Angeles
Urban League

5

Dr. [redacted]
National Committee Member,
NAACP

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6

[redacted]
[redacted] of Project Action

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because data furnished by Sources 1 through 3 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two-week period from 2/19/67 through 3/5/67, 11 potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)
 FROM: SA [redacted]
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
 ILLINOIS DISTRICT - ORGANIZATION
 IS - C

DATE: MAR 24 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 DATE 03-31-2011

Date received 2/27/67	Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted] reliable	Received by SA [redacted]
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Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Dictated <u>3/2/67</u> to [redacted] Transcribed <u>3/8/67</u> Authenticated by Informant _____	Date of Report 2/27/67
	Date(s) of activity 2/24/67, 9:30 a.m.

Brief description of activity or material Illinois CP Staff Meeting, 2/24/67	File where original is located if not attached [redacted]
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Remarks: CARE SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISING THE SOURCE.

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- 3 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
 - 1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
 - 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)
- ① - Los Angeles (RM)
 - ① - 100- (CIRM)
- 1 - San Francisco (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (CIRM)
- 33 - Chicago
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-3313 (JACK KLING)
 - 1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - 1 - 100-17828 ([redacted])
 - 1 - 100-12890 ([redacted])
 - 1 - 100-24800 (LOU DISKIN)

Copies continued on ii page.

*Retain this
Copy per MRR
II Sec. 3 P. 15B*

100-66078-1105

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MAR 30 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Block Stamp

SERIALIZED March 24, 1967

100-66078-1105

CG 100-18953

- 1 - 100-20289 ([REDACTED])
- 1 - 100-19431 (CP - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- 1 - 100-18952 (CP - MEMBERSHIP)
- 1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
- 1 - 105-16238 (COMINFIL, SCLC)
- 1 - 100-17977 (CP - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
- 1 - 100-22078 (NATE SHARPE)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (LNU)
- 1 - 100-3293 (ISH FLORY)
- 1 - 100-18601 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-30062 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-41252 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-35356 (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 1 - 157-830 (Reverend JAMES BEVEL)
- 1 - 100-40703 (CCCO)
- 1 - 100-41038 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-38911 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-41430 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-18957 (CP - YOUTH MATTERS)
- 1 - 100-22329 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-35499 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-17769 (CP - FUNDS)
- 1 - 100-12424 (MODERN BOOK STORE)
- 1 - 100-35162 (AAHA)
- 1 - 100-18209 (CP - PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS)
- 1 - 100-25849 ([REDACTED])

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EHW:MJD
(38)

Chicago, Illinois
February 27, 1967

It was learned that on February 24, 1967, at 9:30 a.m., there was held a staff meeting of the Illinois Communist Party (CP) at Illinois CP headquarters, 36 West Randolph Street, Room 505, Chicago, Illinois.

Those present were:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT (titular chairman of the Illinois CP)
JACK KLING

[REDACTED]

LOU DISKIN

[REDACTED] was not present since it was reported that he was not feeling well.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that he has listened to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] s plans for the future industrial work in the District and that [REDACTED] has plans to work up the Industrial Section to 100 people by the end of the year. He said that he has no differences with [REDACTED] s plans; however, with the exception that he felt we should take a similar approach to the Negro work in the District. He said that in considering a comprehensive plan to build the Party and to strengthen the leadership in relation to Negro work, he would like to propose a change. He said that as far as the freedom movement and the Negro Commission are concerned, he felt that EARL DURHAM and [REDACTED] should team together. He felt that they would make a good team in view of [REDACTED] s connections on the political scene in Chicago and his relationship with certain

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leaders in the freedom movement and because of []'s relationship with the freedom movement and its relationship to the industrial work. CLAUDE requested that in the future both [] and [] should attend national CP Negro Commission meetings.

It appears that LIGHTFOOT is feathering his own nest by having [] and [] key people in Chicago, involved in Negro work.

CLAUDE stated that he feels that in the meantime possibly [] can take over some of []'s responsibility in industry.

JACK KLING stated that possibly he himself will also work with the Negro Commission, KLING's idea possibly being to have at least a top comrade on the Negro Commission in the District would be a good gesture.

Composition of the Negro Commission was then further discussed. [] first suggested one [] who is his "Girl Friday" as a member of the Commission. LIGHTFOOT suggested possibly ISH FLORY. [] was also discussed; however, her name was withdrawn. [], who is yet considered a CP member, was also discussed from the standpoint that she could thereby be the West Side representative on the Commission. [] also brought up the name of [], who is a white comrade and who could contribute to the Commission. However, possibilities exist that [] will not remain in Chicago since he is in St. Louis this weekend and may move there permanently.

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[] stated that the freedom movement in Chicago is just about dead. Reverend KING has been asked to leave Chicago and most of his staff have already left, some going to the South and some to California. Reverend BEVEL has already gone to New York City for the mobilization of the spring peace action there. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) is broke. [] and [] have not received pay for two weeks. The only thing on the scene as of this time is a grant by some foundation to carry on a crusade against crime and poverty in Chicago.

[] raised a question of [] working with the South Side Party complex. LOU DISKIN said "no," [] must stay with youth since he is doing a tremendous job and is also working on the Legislative and Electoral Committees.

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[] discussed the political activities around the Chicago Aldermanic elections and stated that the independents running can possibly pull some surprises on the Daley Machine. He said that independents are fairly well united and the chances are that [] will get a majority in the primaries. This group, after the elections, have plans to leave town and have a private conference and discuss future work based on the results in Chicago and the State Legislature and Congress in 1968.

At this time someone suggested that possibly [redacted] could play a role in the Negro Commission in Illinois.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that we will be in a position to develop additional cadre for the Negro work, once we have set up four or five key people and get the work started.

At this time JACK KLING stated that [redacted] had been here in Chicago a few weeks ago and [redacted] had felt that [redacted] has committed himself to the National CP Center, which is paying his salary in order for [redacted] to handle the Midwest Trade Union work. He said that [redacted] felt that [redacted] therefore, would not have time to work with the Illinois District industrial setup. KLING said that [redacted] commented that if [redacted] is going to work with the Illinois District then the Illinois District should pay half of his salary. JACK said that he assured [redacted] that this arrangement with [redacted] is only temporary, and that the District is only trying to adjust its affairs, at this time in order that it might possibly work as efficiently as possible.

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LOU DISKIN brought up the fact that he is having problems with ISH FLORY. From his remarks the entire staff is concerned as to whether the book store on the south side will actually develop. LOU said that he will try and work with ISH in order to utilize the book store there to its greatest potential.

In this regard, LIGHTFOOT brought out that [] always browbeats everyone and cannot seem to keep people around him who actually could make a contribution. CLAUDE said that for example [] [] actually cannot make a contribution to the State Committee but because she is a Negro we must use her.

At this time CLAUDE also brought out problems which he sees he has with WILLIAM PATTERSON in New York. According to LIGHTFOOT these problems stem from the fact that PATTERSON is getting old and becoming senile and hard to deal with.

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[] raised a question as to how many of the staff may be able to attend the GEORGE MORRIS Labor Forum that evening. CLAUDE, JACK, and [] stated that they will not attend. LOU DISKIN stated that he has literature available for the evening.

KLING stated that at the next State Board meeting on March 7, 1967, the main point on the agenda will be the Electoral activities and Legislative program.

The meeting adjourned about 12:30 p.m.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
April 18, 1967

Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 16, 1967, that information had come to his attention which disclosed that Stanley Levison was in contact with an unknown female on that date. His contact was in regard to Martin Luther King's appearance before "Face the Nation" earlier in the afternoon.

According to the information the source was able to ascertain, the female wanted to know if Levison had witnessed King's appearance before the panel. Levison, in commenting that he had not, acknowledged, however, that he had met with King on Saturday night and had advised King how to answer the questions which would be put to him on the show.

The unknown female, in commenting on the march which took place in New York City on Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1967, said Stokely Carmichael (the Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)) and other youth who spoke at the United Nations, gave her the impression that they were going to have a "nationwide reach into the young people all over the country," and it seemed to her that "these" organizations (SNCC and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)) ought to be ready to suggest to King that a coalition be agreed to between their organizations (SNCC and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)). It was her contention that a coalition could be worked out if hundreds of workshops could be started by people from SNCC and the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1 100-66078-1143

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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APR 20 1967
FBI - LOS ANGELES
Sum 1

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration in Racial Matters

Levison commented that after a meeting on Saturday, April 15, 1967, between King, himself and individuals who represented organizations less prone to non-violence (SNCC) and (CORE), it was decided that efforts would be made to persuade all organizations to adopt the non-violent philosophy. Consequently, according to Levison, there would be a coalition on specific issues.

With regard to King's appearance before "Face the Nation", a Columbia Broadcasting System program, Sunday, April 16, 1967, "The New York Times", Monday, April 17, 1967, page 1, reported on Martin Luther King's appearance on that show, and his remarks during an impromptu news conference. During his appearance on the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) show, King declared that he was philosophically opposed to Communism.

He said: "I think it is based on a metaphysical materialism, at points an ethical relativism, a crippling totalitarianism in many instances and a denial of human freedom that I would not prefer."

King, according to the article, also disassociated the sponsors of the anti-war demonstration from the burning of draft cards and an American flag.

During his impromptu news conference, King warned that at least 10 cities across the country, including New York, "could explode in racial violence this summer".

Describing the cities as "powder kegs", King said "the nation has not done anything to improve conditions in these areas".

Included among the cities were Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Oakland, California, Washington, Newark and New York. He said there were other cities, which he did not name, in the South.

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

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F B I

Date: 4/18/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ~~NEW~~ YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information from [redacted], a source close to ~~STANLEY LEVISON~~. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. Copies are furnished for the information of Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington Field, Newark and San Francisco.

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

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This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [redacted] a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1-Chicago (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-Cleveland (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-Newark (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-San Francisco (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-Washington Field (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 3-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

JMK:pam
(16)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-66078-1144

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APR 20 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Sim *td*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 4/18/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/4-14/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY	TYPED BY rs
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/26/67, at San Francisco.

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Portland, Seattle, and San Diego for information.

This report is classified confidential because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

Case has been: Pending over one year Yes No; Pending prosecution over six months Yes No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW										
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 2 - 115th MI GRP (RM) 1 - NISO - 12ND (RM) 1 - OST - 19D (RM) (COPIES CONTINUED ON COVER PAGE B)		<p>100-442529-1145</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">APR 24 1967</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">FBI - LOS ANGELES</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">SIM</td> </tr> </table>	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	APR 24 1967		FBI - LOS ANGELES		SIM	
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APR 24 1967												
FBI - LOS ANGELES												
SIM												

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is

SF T-2 is

SF T-3 is

SF T-4 is

b7D

SF T-5 is

SF T-6 is

SF T-7 is

SF T-8 is

- B -

COVER PAGE

- 1 - Honolulu (Info) (RM)
- ① - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-9 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-10 is
[redacted]

Documentation of
Dr. [redacted]

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SF T-11 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-12 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in relation to their influence in racial matters.

- C* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2 - 115th MI Grp (RM)
 1 - NISO - 12ND (RM)
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Report of: JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY Office: SAN FRANCISCO
 Date: 4/18/67

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
 MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Conference on Black Power held in December, 1966, was followed by another conference in January, 1967, on Black Power and White Chauvinism. Allegations made that white chauvinism exists in Communist Party and this is reason the Party has not been successful in the Negro community. ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of Communist Party National Committee recommended setting up Negro organizations in ghetto areas which met with opposition due to lack of funds. PROCTOR is reportedly going ahead with this plan in the Fillmore District of San Francisco. Communist Party Negroes were present at a Negro Conference on Black Power during January, 1967, and a former Young Communist League member was a featured speaker at Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference held in February, 1967.

- P* -

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGYA. Communist Party (CP), USA~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

SF 100-53902.
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- 1) Plans made at District and lower-level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

It is noted that on December 19, 1966, a copy of a report of the Negro Commission, Northern California District of the CP, entitled, "Research Notes and Some Conclusions on the Black Power Slogan and Concepts", was furnished to this office. The report was prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the National Committee of the CP, was read and evaluated at the CP "Black Power" Conference held December 16-17, 1966, at the "People's World" (PW) headquarters, 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, California.

This report was set out in its entirety in FBI report dated January 26, 1967, and is not being repeated herein except for one portion which is set out subsequently for clarification purposes.

Mention of this report is being made here because it was the topic of discussion at CP club meetings and is the forerunner of another conference on the same subject matter.

On January 5, 1967, a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP was held at 830 Hayes Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting a discussion took place on the Conference held by the Northern California District (NCD) CP on the subject of Black Power in December, 1966. It was decided that all should read ROSCOE PROCTOR's report on this subject to the Conference and then be prepared to discuss it at the next meeting. It was reported that the next conference on this subject would take place at the PW headquarters, 81 Clementina Street, on January 13, 1967, to which this club was sending two delegates.

SF T-1, 1/6/67

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

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A meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP was held January 12, 1967, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California.

A discussion was held on the coming conference, scheduled for January 13-15, 1967, at the PW headquarters. It was stated that the first part of this conference would be on white chauvinism. One of those present stated that the most important factor facing the Party today is White Chauvinism and that this disease is in every comrade. He said this is the reason why the Party has not been successful in the Negro community. He said that it is a widely-known fact that there are very few Negro people in the CP today and that the main reason for this is because many of the leading white comrades are confused with this problem.

He said the conference hopes to find a solution of how to build a Party among the Negro people. The Party plays an important role in civil rights but few Negro people know the importance of its role.

SF T-2, 1/18/67

On January 9, 1967, there was a meeting of the club chairmen of the San Francisco County CP held at 241 Frederick Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting it was announced that on Friday and Saturday, January 13 and 14, 1967, a meeting would be held at the PW headquarters on Negro and White Unity. This meeting will be open to all members.

A discussion was held on Black Power and it was decided to continue working for the Negro minority, for if this is accomplished, other minorities will benefit.

SF T-3, 1/10/67

On January 13, 1967, the NCD CP met at the PW headquarters in San Francisco to discuss Black Power and White Chauvinism. At this session it was announced that the CP will back Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL all the way

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in his dispute with Congress regardless of what he has said or done in the past and regardless of whether he wants CP support.

SF T-4, 2/7/67

On January 14, 1967, the second session of the CP Conference on White Chauvinism was held at the PW headquarters in San Francisco. The meeting broke up into various panels for discussion of specific phases of a paper read by MICKEY LIMA, Chairman of the NCDCC, on White Chauvinism, the previous night.

After the panel discussions were completed, reports were given to the Conference. On the matter of White Chauvinism, it was generally agreed that at the present time it is difficult for whites and blacks to be entirely honest with each other in discussing this matter and that more conferences and more discussions are necessary to prepare both whites and blacks to discuss this matter truthfully. The subject foremost on everybody's mind was the effect of white chauvinism on the Party.

SF T-5, 1/23/67

SF T-6, 1/16/67

On January 19, 1967, there was a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting a discussion took place on the Conference held the previous weekend by the NCDCC on the subject of Black Power and White Chauvinism, which was attended by several members of this club.

One of the club members who was present at both days of this Conference made several observations, some of which were: There are people within the Party who tend to be touchy about racial issues which are causing a silent split within the Party ranks; when it comes to taking action to solve some of these problems, the white comrades tend to shy away from participation in such Negro areas as Fillmore and Hunters Point; at the Conference MICKEY LIMA condemned the Negro comrades for not working harder for the betterment of their race, that they seemed to be satisfied to remain

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at the level that they are in at the present time; there are white comrades who openly accuse Negro members of nursing inferiority complexes and as a result feel that they are being prejudiced against by white Party members.

Another person observed that the racial problems existing in the Party are probably the main reason why the Party is not unified any more than it is today and that if these problems cannot be resolved among Party people then the Party members have no business trying to convince others to arrive at racial unity.

The club agreed that they should take a long look at themselves and maybe someday they can honestly say that there is no trace of white chauvinism in the Party. It was felt that all these things should be considered and resolved so that when the San Francisco County Conference is held in February or March a full understanding of the needs of the Party will be known.

SF T-1, 1/24/67

On January 20, 1967, there was a meeting of the "Black Caucus of the Bay Area CP Clubs" at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. Plans were discussed at this meeting for opening a book store in one of the Negro ghettos of Oakland and assignments were given out to procure sponsors and funds for this purpose.

SF T-7, 1/27/67

On January 26, 1967, the CP Negro Commission met at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley. PROCTOR announced that the District Committee of the CP wants to throw out the Negro Commission's report on organization in the Negro community on the grounds that the Party did not have the money to finance the idea. [redacted] a member of the Commission stated that the Negro movement does not need the CP but that the Party needs the Negro and if the Party wants Negro members it should organize in the Negro community. The Commission voted six to one in favor of its report on organization in the Negro community being left in its overall report to the CP District Committee.

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SF T-8, 2/16/67

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The report of the Negro Commission of the NCDCP which was given at a CP Black Power Conference in December, 1966, contained certain recommendations which are set out herein to help clarify the above announcement by ROSCOE PROCTOR:

"Organizationally

"The Party should have a thorough examination of its forces and finances and release cadre (especially Negro cadres) to work more closely with the black movement in the heart of the ghettos.

"A well thought out political and economic program should be developed and such a program should be buttressed with basic educational and ideological programs designed to reach and influence the ghettos' leading activists.

"Discussion groups and classes should be started right in the heart of the black community.

"Discussion guides should be prepared and teachers trained. Special attention should be given to training persons coming out of and well acquainted with the language, moods, and tones, of the black masses.

"We should plan toward establishing book stores in the heart of the ghettos and publish our own short pamphlets dealing with both current issues and theoretical questions facing this wing of the Negro movement.

"We should aim to make it possible (financially) for some of our Negro comrades to be on the scene carrying out this program on a day-to-day basis."

On January 28, 1967, there was a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Southern California District CP at 1251 South Street, Andrew's Place, Los Angeles, California, at which ROSCOE PROCTOR of San Francisco, was present.

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PROCTOR said he was going to start a center in the Fillmore area of San Francisco and that the CP is making inroads in the Negro community in San Francisco.

SF T-9, 2/3/67

An NCDCP Youth Conference was held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, on Saturday, March 4, 1967. At this conference one of the youths complained that the Party is strangling the Du Bois Clubs by withholding financial support when there is a disagreement between the two. He cited the summer project where the Party agreed to give financial support to six Du Bois Club organizers. It was the decision of the Du Bois Club to place five organizers in the Negro ghettos and one in a working-class neighborhood. The Party withheld funds until the decision was changed to send five organizers to working-class neighborhoods and one to a Negro Ghetto.

HENRY WINSTON, National CP Committee member from New York, also spoke at this meeting. He said that the youth problem will be tackled in New York on March 10, 1967, when a Central Committee of 80 members will meet. He said the two main areas of concentration for the Party are working class and Negroes; both are receiving special attention. He went on to say that Negro freedom and equality are impossible under capitalism and that Negroes must be geared for battle to give them freedom.

SF T-4, 3/16/67

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix.

On March 18, 1967, a CP Conference on Youth was held at California Hall, 625 Polk Street, San Francisco.

The Conference was called to hear MICKEY LIMA and ROSCOE PROCTOR report on a CP National Committee meeting which they attended.

LIMA reported that the beginning of the movement of youth and the left movement of youth in particular, was

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in the civil rights struggle. This movement is taking on new expressions, particularly among Negro youth in the ghettos where there is increased militancy. These young militants are not satisfied with the organizations and type of struggle that has won the court victories. They are looking for any forms to conduct an increasing struggle for their civil rights. No group has yet come up with an organizational form to satisfy these young militants, but they are very responsive to anyone who is trying to help them organize.

SF T-6, 3/24/67

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

On Friday, January 20, 1967, the Negro members of the CP were scheduled to meet so that they could be agreed upon the CP line to be followed by the CP delegates scheduled to attend the Negro conference on black power called for January 27-29, 1967.

SF T-5, 1/23/67

On January 20, 1967, there was a meeting of the "Black Caucus of the Bay Area CP Clubs" at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. One of the items discussed was the coming Bay Area Black Conference scheduled for January 27-29, 1967, at the Russian Center on Sutter Street, in San Francisco. It was stated that those desiring to attend the conference can have their expenses paid. They agreed to uphold the following positions at the conference:

Coalition Politics - The Caucus will go along with coalitions:

A Third Party - The Caucus feels the third party idea is the ultimate answer and that it will consist of Negroes, labor, peace groups, and socialists.

Labor - The Caucus will not go along with setting up Negro unions outside of the AFL-CIO but will go along with organizing the unemployed.

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Civil Rights Stalemate - The Caucus feels the struggle must find some way of uniting, preferably under the socialistic Negro groups, such as SNCC.

SF T-7, 1/27/67

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP held February 2, 1967, at 830 Hayes Street, San Francisco, one of the members, [redacted] stated she was at the Black Power Conference which was held January 27-29, 1967, at the Russian Center. She stated that the CP made certain that about seven or eight Party youths attended the Conference and after the Saturday evening meeting some of the Party youth were able to meet with STOKELY CARMICHAEL, National Leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), who spoke at the Conference.

SF T-2, 2/3/67

On January 30, 1967, a CP meeting was held at 653 Connecticut Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of hearing [redacted] of the CP National Labor Commission. [redacted] stated that labor unions are now facing a rash of anti-labor bills and the entire country is moving toward the right and since the labor leaders do not want to fight, there is now room for Communism to come back into the labor unions and become the militant leaders in the struggle for labor and for the Negro. He emphasized that this is the time to secure concessions from organized labor.

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[redacted] went on to say that he feels sure the Negro people will not support the right to work laws and they will understand that their salvation lies in support for labor. He said it will be the role of the CP to explain to the Negro worker the danger of right to work legislation and also to go on the union floor and cry out there against right to work legislation.

SF T-5, 1/31/67

The PW for February 25, 1967, Page 4, carried an article entitled, "Negro Leaders Spurn Right To Work Plea". This article reported on the Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference held February 17-19, 1967, in San

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Francisco. The Conference was sponsored by two Negro newspapers, the "Los Angeles Sentinel", and the San Francisco "Sun Reporter".

"The debate on the question of union security provisions, which featured [redacted] of the National Right to Work Committee, giving what was called a position paper, and civil rights leader BAYARD RUSTIN, presenting what Conference literature referred to as 'labor's position', packed the room at Glide Memorial Methodist Church."

The article devoted one and one-half paragraphs to REED LARSON's position and fifteen paragraphs to RUSTIN's position in the debate.

This conference was previously announced in the PW issue dated February 18, 1967, Page 2, in an article entitled, "Negro Leadership Group Tries Shock".

This article stated that the conference was called by Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT, "publisher and 1966 Gubernatorial primary contender . . ." The topic of the conference was given as "Economic Survival in an Automated Society--The Right to a Job", and was being held during Negro History Week, which took place this year from February 12-19, 1967.

A source advised on January 15, 1947, that Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT was discussed at a meeting of the Dewey Davis Branch of the Professional Section of the CP of San Francisco. The discussion ended with the conclusion that even though GOODLETT did not attend many meetings of this branch, he would be continued on the rolls of the CP because of the amount of work he did on the outside.

SF T-10, 1/15/47

The New York "Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, Page 7, Column 1, contains an article captioned, "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March". This article

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stated that, in answer to charges by Senator STROM THURMOND, BAYARD RUSTIN admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. RUSTIN also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 25, 1957, Page 1, Column 1, contained an article which stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resistor's League, was one of eight non-communist observers at the CP National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Three people from the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District of the CP went to San Francisco to attend the above described Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference. They were [] and [] and BILL TAYLOR. [] who is close to but not a member of the CP, also attended.

SF T-11, 2/28/67

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At a meeting of the Fillmore CP Club held March 9, 1967, at the home of [] one of the members, the main item of discussion was the Party conference to be held March 18, 1967, which would be mainly devoted to youth matters.

The main points to be taken up at the conference are two: First, leading Party youths are not a part of the policy-making body of the Party; and, second, there is not enough attention being paid to the Negro question and therefore there are not many Negroes in the Party and the few Negro youths who do join soon leave. The old Party program as far as Negro youth is concerned is weak and a tremendous amount of white chauvinism is felt by the Negro youth. It was felt

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that this point should be stressed at the conference and that all youth should work in the various Negro organizations to emphasize black power.

SF T-2, 3/9/67

On March 22, 1967, the San Jose CP Club had a meeting at 597 Glenwood Cutoff, Santa Cruz, California. One of the members, [redacted] stated that she is trying to keep the SNCC alive and is planning some kind of meeting to get SNCC to sponsor something to create some interest and support.

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SF T-12, 3/22/67

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SF 100-53902.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

San Francisco, California

April 18, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63) DATE 04-01-2011

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

- Post and destroy
- File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 5/1/67

Reason for the delinquency: Agent assigned Kidnaping Special (LA 7-1080)

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 5/15/67

AEC zone designation; e. g. , OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

No administrative action necessary.

1 - Bureau (RM)

1 - Los Angeles

GMS:gcw

(2)

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5/15/67

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

4/28/67

SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter 2/2/67.

No pertinent information developed since
referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of
Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit
quarterly report or letter as indicated.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED)
- ④ - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (REGISTERED)
- 2 - San Diego

RET:gdb
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100-660-4-1158

S/M	S	SEARCHED	INDEXED

APR 29 1967

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 5/16/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1/67 - 5/9/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY nls
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [Redacted] dated 1/30/67 at Los Angeles.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified confidential because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

Case has been: Pending over one year Yes No; Pending prosecution over six months Yes No

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE: 9 -- Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM) 1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) 3 - Los Angeles (100-66078) <i>nls</i>		100	66078	1168
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations [Redacted]
Agency					
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

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LA 100-66078

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LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will submit reports
on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1
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[REDACTED]

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LA T-2
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-3
[REDACTED]

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SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-8

[Redacted]

LA T-9

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LA T-10

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100-26046-1692

100-65227-2331

LA T-12

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SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-21

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[REDACTED]

LA T-22

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[REDACTED]

Racial Liaison Source

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LA T-23

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-24

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of:
Date: 5/18/67

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Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in racial matters through W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, and SCDCP plans and strategy in the Negro and Mexican-American communities set forth. ~~Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist activities set forth.~~

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GROUP 1
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LA 100-66078

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DETAILS:

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California unless otherwise indicated.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (11/23/66)

At a meeting of Organizational Secretaries and Club Chairmen of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held on November 14, 1966 at 3048 Victoria Avenue, a discussion on the recent elections took place. One of those present said he thought it was high time that the Communist Party (CP) began to educate the Party members and others among the Negro and minority races as to voting for the candidate on issues and not his party affiliation.

LA T-2 (11/22/66)
LA T-3 (11/23/66)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, was held on November 16, 1966 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. A draft of the Negro Commission to be presented to the coming SCDCP Convention was discussed. This draft will contain three sections, namely:

1. Anti-semitism in the Negro community
2. Negro-Mexican unity and jobs.
3. Some comments on anti-semitism

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LA T-4 (12/22/66)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, SCDCP, was held on December 7, 1966 at 1808 Arapahoe Street. It was stated that the unity of black and white fighting together on issues, which was advanced by the CP, had taken on new meaning in the area.

LA T-4 (2/2/67)
LA T-5 (2/2/67)
LA T-6 (2/3/67)
LA T-7 (2/6/67)

At a SCDCP district-wide meeting held on January 26, 1967 at 3875 City Terrace Drive, the CP, USA National Labor Secretary spoke. He said he was in Southern California on an exploratory expedition in order to gather information and material to formulate the CP's Trade Union work policy. On the question of the Negro in trade unions, he said there must be full equality in the labor movement in order to carry forward the fight for socialism in this country. He went on to say that "we" must build Negro-White unity to fight for jobs, for a short work week, for monies that are spent in Vietnam to be spent in the United States to build better homes for the poor and hospitals for the sick.

LA T-1 (2/2/67)
LA T-8 (2/2/67)

The South Central CP Club, SCDCP, held a meeting on January 26, 1967 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. This meeting was held to discuss the Draft Resolution on Negro work in Southern California. Rent was discussed at which time it was pointed out how Negroes had to pay more rent than white people and that the party should start an agitational drive in Southern California for rents to be regulated or have a ceiling placed by the State of California on the County of Los Angeles.

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A resolution was drawn up to this effect which will be presented to the second session of the SCDCP District Convention.

LA T-4 (2/2/67)
LA T-9 (1/31/67)
LA T-10 (2/9/67)

A meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held on January 28, 1967 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. The one point on the agenda was the CP's Draft Resolution on Negro work. It was stated that in order to create a power basis that would change the daily life of the Negro on local and state levels, there would have to be a coalition of Negroes and poor whites. It was also stated that the national character of black power was growing tremendously and that it had the power at that time to rock the structure of the United States; that the Negro struggle was fully integrated with the international fight for peace and freedom.

LA T-11 (2/20/67)
LA T-12 (3/16/67)

A Southwest Regional Conference of Mexican-American CP members was held on February 18, 1967 and February 19, 1967 at 3875 City Terrace Drive. One of those present who spoke was HENRY WINSTON, a National CP Leader. WINSTON said he wanted to get literature regarding the Mexican-American problem out to the people; that the language problem of the Mexican-Americans must be overcome; that the CP must have literature printed for these people, that the national office of the party recognized the need for a full-time Mexican-American organizer; and that they should have a position paper on Mexican-American problems for their next Southwest Regional Conference.

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LA T-8 (2/28/67)
LA T-13 (3/1/67)
LA T-14 (2/27/67)
LA T-15 (3/7/67)
LA T-16 (3/1/67)

The SCDCP held its District Convention at 3875 City Terrace Drive from February 24, 1967 to February 26, 1967. At the February 25, 1967 session, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, said there was a need for Communists to direct attention of mass movement to the Negro and Mexican-American struggles.

LA T-17 (3/10/67)

A special meeting of the MSS, SCDCP was held on March 7, 1967 at 3048 Victoria Avenue. One of those present said the party was doing a poor job of recruiting Negro members. He also said that something should be done in the Negro communities to show that the CP was interested in problems of the Negro.

(2) COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH MATTERS

LA T-6 (12/14/66)

The Minority Club of the Youth Section, SCDCP, held its regular meeting on December 11, 1966 at 1325 Quintero. During a discussion on where the club was headed, everyone appeared to support the idea that the Minority Club should establish its base in the Mexican-American and Negro communities.

LA T-18 (1/6/67)

A meeting of the Youth Commission was held on December 24, 1966 at 3445 South Tenth Avenue. During this meeting a forum to be initiated for Negro youth was discussed. Both party and non-party Negro youth as well as

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LA T-8 (2/28/67)
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white, would be invited to attend. This forum will meet and discuss their approach to working in the Negro area.

3. W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS (SEE APPENDIX FOR
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)

On January 12, 1967, California Health and Welfare Administrator, SPENCER WILLIAMS, publicly announced the closing of eight out of thirteen Service Center, throughout California. The centers had been instituted to provide varied services to residents of poverty areas after the Watts riot of August, 1965. Among the centers closed was the one at 324 Lincoln Boulevard, Venice.

LA T-19 (1/13/67) (1/19/67)

Source advised that a meeting had been held at Venice on the night of January 12, 1967 where a protest of the closing of the Venice Service Centers (VSC) was planned. Speakers at the meeting stated if they did not get what they wanted, they would "burn" outside of Venice. Source considered the remarks a baseless threat with no location for such "burning" being mentioned. Pickets marched in front of the VSC on January 13, 1967 and on January 16 through 18, 1967, and picketed the Los Angeles residence of Governor REAGAN on January 13, 1967. The source advised further that JOHN HAAG had been active in planning the demonstrations.

LA T-20 (11/3/66)

Source advised that JOHN HAAG was area chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club in Los Angeles until he resigned in early 1966.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

- (1) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST
(CP, USA, M-L) (SEE APPENDIX)

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LA T-21 (1/13/67)

A meeting of the CP,USA,M-L was held on January 7, 1967 at its headquarters, 9122 South Compton Avenue, the address of the Workers International Bookstore. [redacted] head of the CP,USA,M-L, conducted a class in Marxism and also discussed the formation of People's Armed Defense Group (PADG) in general terms. He suggested the use of force and the need for the PADG to wear uniforms and carry weapons. Seven Negroes present indicated general disapproval of the PADG and one male Negro stated he felt Negroes were being used and that their lives would be endangered by such a group.

LA T-21 (1/13/67)

Source advised that another meeting of the CP,USA,M-L, was held on January 9, 1967 at 9122 South Compton Avenue. [redacted] stated he offered to continue his educational with the group of Negroes who were present at the January 7, 1967 meeting, but said the one who had argued with him rejected all his overtures and no further contacts with this Negro group were expected. Source advised that he was of the opinion that [redacted] was getting no where with his conception of the PADG. He said [redacted] was considering moving the bookstore and headquarters of the CP,USA,M-L out of the Negro district.

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LA T-22 (2/14/67)

Source advised that [redacted] appears to have completely failed to create the PADG in the Negro area of Los Angeles, and while he is an extremist who attempts to create strife wherever possible, his violent attitude hinders him from being successful.

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LA T-21 (3/20/67)

Source advised that the CP,USA, M-L "Center" was situated in Watts, Los Angeles; that the Watts district had been declared the primary area of concentration in the United States for party political work such as agitation, propaganda, and recruiting for the PADG. At the National Party Congress, the Watts district in Los Angeles was named the focal point for all CP activity. This move is a direct reflection of one of the basic points of Marxist-Leninist beliefs and ideology which is:

Only the proletarian (Negro workers) can effectively be moved to revolt, only the proletarian will express the class consciousness through force of arms, only the proletarian is ready for revolt, only the proletariat will occasionally have spontaneous uprisings, and only the proletariat will be worked with through agitation and propaganda.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-17 (11/25/66)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held at 5731 South St. Andrews Place on November 16, 1966, the following suggestions were made:

1. The Negro Commission should get out leaflets on CP work among the Negro people.
2. The CP should give more time and effort to the Negro question and get more Negroes into the CP.

LA T-23 (11/30/66)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, SCDCP, held on November 21, 1966, at 2128 Third Avenue, it was stated that the CP would decorate a float for the Watts parade to be held on December 10, 1966. This float will be presented under the name of the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC) (See Appendix).

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LA T-17 (12/16/66)
LA T-24 (12/20/66)

At a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held on December 12, 1966 at 3048 Victoria Avenue, one of those present said the CP wanted to take a new approach to the Negro question; that the party wants to go into the Negro areas and become friends with them.

LA T-2 (1/16/67)

At a Negro Commission Meeting of the SCDCP held on December 21, 1966 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, the CP's Draft Resolution on Negro work for the coming SCDCP District Convention was discussed. During the discussion, one of those present spoke on anti-semitism in the Negro community. He said it was not due entirely to exploitation of the Negro, but non-Jewish Caucasians in the Negro Community help make problems for the Jews. He said there was a need for closer unity among the Negroes, the Jews, and the Mexican-Americans as well as with Caucasians.

LA T-4 (1/11/67)

At a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held on January 9, 1967 at 3048 Victoria Avenue, it was announced that a conference would be held in the Mexican community on 1/15/67, which conference was being held so that one Mexican candidate could be decided upon in the coming municipal elections. All CP members were urged to attend this conference.

LA T-2 (1/16/67)

Source advised that the SCDCP's Draft Resolution on Negro work for the coming District Convention noted the objectives in the coming period as:

1. A viable and active movement of the Negro Labor Council type is needed in the labor movement. It has a two-fold task-(a) leading the struggle for the elimination

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of job discrimination in our district by fighting for employment and upgrading of Negroes to all levels of employment; and (b) uniting with progressive forces in the labor movement for the election of Negroes to leading posts, not only in the local unions and their parent bodies, but to achieve full representation in the councils of the AFL-CIO and organizing the working class forces in the community to give leadership in the political and economic struggles.

2. Strengthening of such organizations as the SSCDC and the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (See Appendix), and other left and militant centers of struggle for Negro freedom, coupled with broadest activities with the Elks, Muslims, and so forth, and building alliances with peace, labor and civil rights groups in the white communities.

3. Conducting the widest discussion, study and debate with nationalists, reformist, and other ideologies, searching for areas of agreement and disagreement with Marxist theory.

4. Driving for the winning of working class Negro youth, both employed and unemployed, with special concentration on helping those who are resisting the draft. Winning the Negro youth in the fight for peace and solidarity with all colonial peoples.

5. Giving full support to the attempts to transfer the present program of the War on Poverty into a real fight and campaign to wipe out poverty. See that the money allocated by Federal Law is not only spent for developing the structure to end poverty but that at least 75% of the funds go directly to the poverty-stricken.

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6. In the coming period, we urge the broadest unity in the Negro communities for jobs, open housing, full allocation of funds to schools in the area to bring their standards to the highest possible level, and for representation, both elective and appointive, at all levels of Government.

7.. We are determined to fight for socialism as the only means of wiping out poverty and discrimination, and we will do our best to convince the American people, including the Negro people, of the necessity for fighting for socialism.

An article dated February 28, 1967 in the "Los Angeles Times", a daily newspaper published in Los Angeles, reported that KARL VON KEY had gone to trial in the United States District Court for refusing to report for induction on the grounds that Negroes should not be forced to fight in Viet Nam. The article reported several "black nationalists" and civil rights groups were spectators and were also picketing in front of the court house. Attorney [redacted] was joined in the case on February 27, 1967 by attorney BEN MARGOLIS.

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LA T-1 (2/7/66)

On January 22, 1966, BEN MARGOLIS was Master of Ceremonies at a dinner sponsored by the "People's World" (PW), at 1501 Venice Boulevard which honored [redacted] [redacted]. MARGOLIS stated at the dinner that he had known [redacted] over a period of years and that she was a wonderful woman who had done much for the PW

The PW is a West Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

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LA T-7 (8/19/65)

On August 16, 1965, [redacted] was present
at an emergency meeting of Section Organizers of the SCDCP.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1964, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of [redacted]. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

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On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L was formed under [redacted]'s leadership. The CPUSA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 12, 1966, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L continued to exist.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for
Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104, describes this committee as follows:

1. "A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950, and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ***' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12, and 51.)

2. "Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born'; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations'.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
 formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for
 Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for
Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore, subject to the discipline of the Party * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operation head' since the time of its organization.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

The "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, issue of 4/23/66, contained an account of results of the 16th Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born which was held 4/16/66. The accomplishments include a change of name for the organization to Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as Defense of the Bill of Rights is all inclusive.

A source advised on 4/25/66 that the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, still referred to by many individuals as the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SSCDC)

On September 2, 1965, a source advised that [redacted] stated at a meeting of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in August, 1965, that the Communist Party (CP) had set up the SSCDC to aid the Negro people and to pay for legal defense for those who needed it.

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A second source advised in November, 1965, that [redacted] was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and on November 10, 1965, was elected chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP.

On October 6, 1965, a third source advised that at a meeting of the SCDCP in October, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC was to be operated by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

On May 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that the SSCDC is currently in existence.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXW.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Los Angeles, California
May 18, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE Report of SA [REDACTED]
 dated and captioned
 as above at Los Angeles.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC LA (100-46078)

DATE:

FROM : SA

SUBJECT: CIRM
 TS-C

In connection with the destruction of channelizing memoranda, the information contained on the serials listed below was incorporated in a report dated 5/15/67. The review for this report was made from serial 1031 through serial 1158.

In accordance with the above, the following serials are to be destroyed:

Volume	Serials (List by serial or serial scope.)
16	1031-1043, 1046, 1049-1054
17	1058, 1060-1062, 1064-1072, 1075-1080 1083-1104, 1106-1110
18	1111-1142, 1146-1155, 1157

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100-66078-1169

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Date 5-17-67

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 FBI - LOS ANGELES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 11, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on the night of May 9, 1967, that Stanley Levison and [redacted] to Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), met on that night.

During their meeting, it was mentioned that the fund raising meeting which King had scheduled for Friday, May 12, 1967, had been changed to Saturday, May 13, 1967. It will be held in Chicago, Illinois, and will be attended by King, Levison, [redacted], Chauncey Eskridge (Chicago attorney) and Jesse Jackson, the Northern Director, Project Breadbasket, Chicago.

Levison also mentioned a Walter Christmas who desires to attend the meeting, but made no decision as to whether he would go. Levison has already spoken to King about Christmas and has been assured by King that he would like to have him present at the meeting.

According to the source, Levison will arrive in Chicago on Friday night and will stay at the Sahara Inn that night if it is decided to hold the fund raising meeting there on Saturday. Although Young did not say definitely where the meeting will be held, it will be either in the O'Hara Inn or the Sahara Inn; it will start at 10:00 a.m. and will end by 4:00 p.m.

The same source referred to above furnished information on May 9, 1967, that ~~Stanley Levison and Victor Ludwig~~ were in conference on that date concerning an appearance King is to make in Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1967.

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GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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MAY 15 1967
FBI - LOS ANGELES
[redacted] [initials]

100-66078-1172

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison related that although King's original purpose in going to Los Angeles is to participate in a fund raising affair at a Reverend Peter Church, he is now willing to participate in some type of a peace rally that Ludwig is desirous of sponsoring.

According to Ludwig, one major obstacle standing in their way is that Johnson (President Lyndon Johnson) will be in Los Angeles at the Century Plaza Hotel on May 23, 1967; therefore, if King participated in the rally as planned, a confrontation will occur, which they do not desire.

Although King is very interested in participating in a peace rally in Los Angeles, Levison is convinced that he will not if he knows that a possibility exists that he might confront Johnson. King does not want to have such a posture in pursuing his anti-war position.

It was Levison's suggestion that a very dignified dinner be held instead of a rally. In so doing, it would be possible to have someone other than Dr. Benjamin Spock and King. He feels that Spock is limited only to peace people. The idea in Levison's mind would be to have spokesmen, such as the three United States Senators who recently appeared with King in Los Angeles. Ludwig agreed and revealed that his organization, Californians for Liberal Representation, is planning a dinner for Senator McGovern and therefore, it is possible that King could be present for the affair. Levison was agreeable, but was doubtful about having it on May 23, 1967, but will find out when he meets King on Saturday.

Ludwig, in making reference to the appearance of Johnson on May 23rd, revealed that a demonstration is planned during his presence. Although no specific organization is in charge of these plans, Ludwig commented that there is a Peace Action Council in Los Angeles which is an overall grouping of peace groups which is discussing it. Ludwig and others, whom he did not identify, are planning to meet with a Reverend [redacted] of the "National Clergy-Laymen and Clergy Committee". Actually what is planned, according to Ludwig, is to have a broad peace movement meeting with Johnson.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Their conference ended with Ludwig promising Levison that he will work through George Brown and other Congressmen to get Senator McGovern and other prominent people to agree on a suitable date for a big dinner and rally. Levison promised to get a suitable date from King.

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On February 23, 1949, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Victor Ludwig was active in the Communist Party, District 8, Chicago, Illinois, in the 1940's prior to November, 1948.

According to a pamphlet published by the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California, undated but distributed some time during June, 1964, Victor Samuel Ludwig is the Treasurer of UCRC. This publication states that the "Committee is dedicated to achieve with all urgency and unity the integration of Negro and other minority citizens into the life of the Los Angeles community" and "is composed of representative individuals drawn from the many Los Angeles organizations that have a common commitment to integration--now".

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 5/11/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: ~~CIK~~
IS - C *66686-80*
(OO: NEW YORK)

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM incorporating information from [redacted], a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office since it is origin in the MARTIN LUTHER KING case; one copy is enclosed for the information of the Chicago Office and two copies for the information of the Los Angeles Office.

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

[redacted] was the source used in the characterization of VICTOR LUDWIG.

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This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted], a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1-Chicago (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 2-Los Angeles (100-) (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-40884) (VICTOR LUDWIG)
- 5-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
 - (1 - 100-120477) (VICTOR LUDWIG)

Index 1

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Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 5, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Sim - pp 13+14 only.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 12 - Bureau (1 - 100-442529) GROUP 1
 - 1 - U.S. Secret Service REGISTERED Excluded from automatic
 - 1 - U.S. Attorney REGISTERED downgrading and
 - 2 - Los Angeles declassification
- LDJ/nls
(19) *nls*

- 1 - OSI REGISTERED
- 1 - NIS REGISTERED
- 1 RPA 2 US ARMY REGISTERED

100-66078-1180

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

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MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel", a Los Angeles Negro newspaper of May 11, 1967, page A1, was an article reporting that Marine Sergeant William Hines, a Veteran of 21½ years in the Marine Corps, and his school teacher wife had filed suits totaling \$560,000 against twelve trailer parks in Santa Ana, California. He stated he had found trailer space when he had arrived in the area in 1965, but when he left for Vietnam, his wife was evicted. On his return a year later, [] stated trailer court managers gave every excuse in the world for not renting to Negroes and he had been unable to find space. His attorney, [] of San Diego, stated []'s problem was especially disturbing in view of his long service to his country.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 11, 1967, page A3, was an article reporting Mayor Samuel Yorty had blamed the bad image of Watts on negative news reporting by news media. Yorty described the image as distorted and complained newsmen passed over the constructive programs in Watts.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 11, 1967, page EI, was an article reporting that Art Kevin, President of the Southern California Broadcasters Association, challenged Yorty's claims (above). He stated Yorty was making allegations without foundations, especially his statement that there would have been no Watts riot without television coverage. Kevin responded that the rioting was caused by "the troubles overlooked in Watts all these years by the politicians".

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In "The Hollywood Reporter", a Hollywood newspaper magazine of May 15, 1967, page 9, was an item reporting that several Negro writers who were trained in the Watts Writers Work Shop (WWW), and who were the original "Angry Voices of Watts" (which appeared on local television in the recent past), had been selected to go to Canada for five days for the Canadian fair "Expo-67".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 24, 1967, II-2, was an article reporting that Ernest J. Loebbecke, honorary chairman of United Way Volunteers had stated the anti-poverty war "had been less than satisfactory" and costs were extremely high when compared with results obtained. He admitted there were problems beyond the ability of voluntary organizations, but stated the two consequences of Government assistance were a loss of personal involvement and the tax burden. He urged total community involvement with Government programs.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 24, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission, Commissioner Max Mont had challenged the employment figures issued by H. C. (Chad) Mc Clellan of the Management Council for Merit Employment Training and Research (MCMETR). His group had issued a report that 17,000 Negroes had been hired through his group. Mont stated he believed the claims were exaggerated and wanted to know how many hirings were permanent, and whether the percentage of those hired in Southern Los Angeles had increased in comparison with rising employment throughout Los Angeles. Mc Clellan stated he did not have such figures and never said they did, but they had not found one company which had not increased its minority employment by less than 15 per cent, and some of them had increased up to 150 per cent. He stated there was a waiting list of 5,000 for the four local skill centers financed by the United States Department of Labor, and believed the centers should be enlarged. He stated the cost of solving

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the problem of denying the Negroes equal opportunity in the past would be greater than anyone realized.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-4, was an article reporting that John C. Montgomery, California State Social Welfare Director, believed that 90,000 or about eight per cent of the state's welfare recipients were employable, although this figure varied with estimates by Federal officials. Montgomery stated he was working through H. C. Mc Clellan (above) in an effort to find jobs for those capable of working. Lieutenant Governor Finch indicated he would form a California Job Training and Placement Council. The article concluded something must be done since, at a time of unprecedented prosperity, combined Federal, State and local welfare expenses were at least \$1 billion annually.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 25, 1967, page D7, was an article reporting the Federal Government had relented in its plans to cut off funds for job training of welfare recipients. Up to \$700,000 would be allocated to Los Angeles County for its operations in the next twelve months, compared to \$1.8 million made available last year.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-1, was an article reporting that opponents of the \$1 million youth center offered to the Watts area by Beverly Hills Businessman John Factor, had been threatened by supporters of the project. Mrs. [redacted], one of those who feared the center would disrupt her neighborhood, appeared at a hearing and stated many of those opposed did not appear because of threats, and stated a brick was thrown through her picture window after the first hearing. Mrs. [redacted] based her protest on the uncertainty of lasting financial support for the center, as well as the presence of other "adequate" facilities in the area.

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John Factor stated he planned to insure the financial health of the center for at least five years, and complained he had had less difficulty organizing the business than in giving away a million dollars.

On December 26, 1962, John Factor was granted a full pardon by the late President John F. Kennedy, relieving Factor from possible deportation proceedings as an alien who had been convicted in 1943 for mail fraud.

COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL (CAP)

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 23, 1967, page I-2, was an article reporting the CAP had received a grant of over \$238,000 from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to act as a "buffer" between the Los Angeles Police Department and residents of high crime areas. Approximately \$78,000 was provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity for training underprivileged youths as auto mechanics. The CAP observed police for about three months during 1966 and assumed responsibility for maintaining order during the Watts Summer Festival (WSF). The Los Angeles Police Department was quoted as indicating some people thought the CAP did a good job and others thought they were "overbearing and officious".

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The Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission (LACHRC) commended the CAP after the festival. An HEW spokesman stated it was conceivable that the 20 members of the Patrol, most with police or juvenile records, could serve as "deterrents to delinquency".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-1, was an article reporting Mayor Samuel Yorty had charged the CAP grant was "political" and was made "almost" without consultation with local officials. He stated he hoped the CAP would use the money constructively or he would demand it be withdrawn. Yorty thought the funds should not have been approved without checking with local officials, and he believed the money could have been used better in a summer youth program.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Dispatch", a Los Angeles Negro newspaper of May 25, 1967, page 1, was an article characterizing the CAP as "a group of young black nationalists" who were "looked upon with suspicion by responsible members of the Negro community". The article charged that similar to Government programs abroad, the group might be used as a "black Nazi Patrol" or as a "counter-military army" against the Negro community. The article disagreed with CAP action during the WSF, stating that they were "to a man overbearing, obnoxious, and abusive".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 26, 1967, page II-4, was an editorial by Nick B Williams citing "serious questions" raised by the CAP funding. It quoted chairman Elbert Hudson of the Los Angeles Police Commission as indicating they were "greatly disturbed and extremely concerned over the matter". The editorial concluded the money

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could be spent in an extended program of youth activities.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 27, 1967, page I-7, Police Chief Thomas Reddin indicated he regretted the funding of the CAP but would try to create a liaison with the group.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 30, 1967, page I-3, was an article quoting Acting Welfare Commissioner Joseph H. Meyers of the Federal Government as stating if Los Angeles Police felt the CAP would hurt rather than help, they might consider withdrawing allotted funds. An HEW official advised that before the CAP received its funds it must meet certain criteria. Meyers said he expected the CAP to report criminal acts of citizens as well as police brutality, however, [redacted] CAP Commander and Assistant Director of the project stated they would not report any criminal acts they might witness. The CAP application for funds was filed by [redacted], serving as a \$13,000 a year director of the project.

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Venice, California

Venice is an area immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

In the "Evening Outlook" newspaper of Santa Monica, California of May 16, 1967, page 17, was an article reporting the first meeting of the Venice Police Advisory Council, wherein residents criticized police for failure to be friendly.

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Those present suggested the police take a few minutes a day to visit with residents in a casual friendly way. They also asked for a program to bring youths to police stations to look into the police job and problems. Lieutenant [redacted] [redacted], Community Relations Officer of the Venice Division was praised for making positive changes in the division, and [redacted] of "Project Action" praised police for making efforts to contact residents of the area.

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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

On May 12, 1967, source one, a Negro leader in the Southern Los Angeles area stated he could not predict whether a riot could occur this summer, however, stated the youth are frustrated and walking the streets because of mis-handling of funds for job training programs. He stated the youth want to take part in all movements of society but feel they are being neglected. He stated the "good" and older people do not want a riot, and all they are interested in is steady employment to provide for their families.

On May 18, 1967, source two and source three, high officials of Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, advised they felt they were "sitting on a powder keg" in the Southern Los Angeles area. Source two stated the main cause for concern was the deep animosity between Negroes and Mexican Americans in the area. He stated many residents of the area are "simply waiting for someone to hand them some money" and are resentful if they have not received anything from the poverty program. Source believed the most probable area for a disturbance was the ten block area around 151st Street and Central Avenue.

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On May 24, 1967, source four, a Negro leader in the Los Angeles area stated he believed conditions were less settled than a year ago, but could not predict violence in the near future. Source criticized some Negro youths who were not willing to work and some who resisted legitimate law enforcement no matter what police did. Source believed these would be the type of people involved in any future racial trouble.

On May 31, 1967, source five, a Negro leader in the Los Angeles area stated the group most likely to cause racial trouble would be the "black nationalists" who continue agitating the Negro community.

Ramona Gardens Housing Project Disturbance
May 21, 1967

On May 21, 1967, police responded to a report of a fight between Negroes and Mexican Americans at the above housing project at about 10:45 p.m. At 11:05 p.m. police responded to the shooting of Archie Gonzales, Mexican American youth who was allegedly shot by a group of young Negroes. Four Negro juveniles were arrested in connection with the shooting but were subsequently dismissed.

Tension between the groups remained high throughout the week of May 21, 1967 to May 28, 1967. There were various rumors of possible violence between the two groups, but no subsequent violence ensued up to June 1, 1967. Los Angeles Police Department officers have indicated the situation between the two groups is more serious than generally realized, and every effort is being made to open communications between the two groups to avoid violence.

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National Conference of Negro Elected Officials, aka
California Black Conference,
May 26 -28, 1967,
Los Angeles, California

The above conference was held at Jefferson High School, 41st Street and Hooper Avenue, Los Angeles on the date indicated. Only Negroes were allowed into the conference and all newsmen were excluded. Source seven advised the conference was patrolled by a group of young Negroes allegedly controlled by [redacted] of "US", a Negro self-determination organization in Los Angeles.

On May 26, 1967 the Los Angeles Police Department received an anonymous call that two bombs were set to go off at the school, however, a search of the school revealed nothing.

On May 26, 1967, source seven advised the conference was picketed by followers of [redacted] of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, (see appendix) (CPUSA M-L) during the evening hours. Numerous prominent speakers appeared at the conference in the course of three days, including State Senator Mervyn Dymally, Stokely Carmichael, former national head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), [redacted] new national head of SNCC, Georgia Legislator [redacted], former aide to Martin Luther King, Reverend James Bevel, Comedian [redacted], Floyd Mc Kissick, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, Hughie Newton, Leader of the Black Panther Party at Oakland, and Nabwera, Kenya's Ambassador to the United Nations.

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Source seven advised 800 to 850 Negroes were in attendance throughout the conference, over 50 per cent of them were young Negroes with "natural" hair styles and beards or whiskers. Source stated several of the speakers stated they were "talking revolution" and most spoke of using illegal activities as a tactic if necessary. Several speakers spoke of arming for self-defense and fighting back.

Source eight, a Negro who attended the conference stated he believed the conference was controlled for the most part by [redacted] and [redacted] of the Nation of Islam (See appendix), who favored a "black nationalist" position.

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Source eight stated the younger Negroes in Los Angeles openly supported the black power concept and were prominent in attendance at the conference.

On May 31, 1967, source six, a high official of the Los Angeles Police Department pointed out that the above conference passed no resolution and set up no lasting organization to carry on the thought and ideas presented at the conference.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 19, 1967, page I-12, was an article reporting that Los Angeles had no coordinated plan like that of New York to keep racial areas "cool" this summer if Federal programs do not materialize.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 25, 1967, page A1, was an article reporting the paper would have a special "jobs for summer" section to be published in June to help keep Los Angeles "cool". The Sentinel also urged private industry to help such a program.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-1, was an article quoting Mayor Samuel Yorty as stating there was a "false impression" that Los Angeles had no program to keep the city "cool". Yorty stated more than one half million youths would benefit from a variety of activities. He stated he did not like to announce programs until they were assured of success, and stated many of New York's programs have not yet been worked out. He said Los Angeles's programs would be carried out by the City Summer Council made up of officials and community leaders.

Ripley, California

In "The Daily Enterprise" newspaper of Riverside, California, of May 21, 1967, page B1, was an article reporting a series of meetings had been held in Ripley to discuss problems of Negro farm workers in the area. [redacted] of the Riverside County War on Poverty, stated the first objective would be to acquaint the public with conditions in Ripley. One of the problems in the area is that few of the jobless can qualify for welfare. [redacted] and others recommend that welfare be "stretched" to include more people. Welfare spokesman stated some of the people in Ripley are not willing to move to the west end of Riverside County to receive vocational retraining. Mrs. [redacted] Negro leader of a protest march in Ripley stated she believed a need for help in Ripley was urgent.

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IV. IDENTIFIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to below have been involved in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

(Section II above)

Students of the WWW are expected to represent Watts in the Canadian "Expo 67" during the summer.

The MCMETR is active in seeking jobs for Negroes through private organizations.

The CAP remains active in Southern Los Angeles area.

(Section III above)

CORE, SNCC, US, the NOI and the CPUSAM-L were all active during the California Black Conference in Los Angeles.

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MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals have been involved in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

(Section II above)

[redacted] continues to head the MCMETR.

[redacted] is the [redacted] of the CAP.

(Section III above)

[redacted] of US; and [redacted] of NOI were active during the California Black Conference in Los Angeles.

[redacted] of the CPUSA, M-L picketed this conference.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL
OFFICIALS.

No change.

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MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page I-32, was an article reporting that Stokely Carmichael had stated in a speech at the University of California at Los Angeles that Negroes should take over their own communities. He stated the Black Power Movement was not an attempt to take over the county, but only the Negroes' own communities, so they could bargain with the "white imperialists". Carmichael criticized integration as "impractical and undesirable". He also announced the start of a Negro anti-draft movement this year.

At the California Black Conference (see Section III above), Stokely Carmichael urged Negroes to take control of the education system in their community, demand the languages of "oppressed peoples" be taught, and demand as many black teachers as possible. He urged Negroes to get control of as much housing as possible, and demand business in Negro communities support the communities. Reverend James Beval called upon Negroes willing to go to jail to "awaken Present Johnson to anti-war sentiment". [redacted] urged a coalition of Negro groups and suggested using people from the extreme left to the extreme right for their own ends. Several speakers, including [redacted] and Floyd Mc Kissick, urged the formation of a Negro third party, preferably a Black Panther Party. [redacted] (above) warned Negroes to arm for self-defense and [redacted] Los Angeles "black nationalist" agreed with [redacted] stating Negroes must "meet force with force in the dark of night on an individual basis".

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

Los Angeles, California

On June 1, 1967, source six advised District Attorney Evelle J. Younger had held a high level secret meeting on May 31, 1967 with Negro officials [redacted], Los Angeles City Councilman; Superior Court Judge Earl Broady, Los Angeles Police Commission [redacted] and several other Negro leaders.

Younger stated the purpose of the meeting was to seek ways and means of handling some of the more vocal civil rights agitators such as [redacted] (above), [redacted] of the group Self Leadership for all Nationalities Today (SLANT), and [redacted] of the CAP. Younger indicated he wanted sound advice as he did not want to make any moves threatening racial peace. Those present generally agreed the principal agitator in Los Angeles was State Senator Mervyn Dymally. Those present thought the best way to handle him was to confront him, tell him to cease and desist his agitation, and if he did not cooperate, he would be destroyed politically.

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Source six stated it was doubtful this plan would work but at least important Negro leaders are giving consideration to the matter of racial agitation among the Negroes.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigation, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of [redacted]. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L was formed under [redacted]'s leadership. The CPUSA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

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1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 12, 1966, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L continued to exist.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXNATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that, Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATION OF ISLAM

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised that Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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FBI

Date: 6/5/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

*WJL
JST*

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 5/19/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

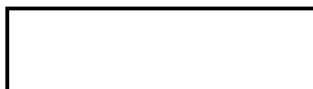
Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

Source

Identity of Source

1
2



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b7C
b7D

LASO Intelligence

- 3 - Bureau (Encl 12) (RM)
- (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- ② - Los Angeles
- ① - 100-66078) (CIRM)
- LDJ/nls
- (5) *nls*

100-66078-1181

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED *WJL*
FILED *WJL*

LA 157-943

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity of Source</u>
3	Captain [redacted] [redacted], Firestone Station IASO
4	[redacted] [redacted] of Los Angeles Urban League
5	Reverend [redacted] [redacted] Los Angeles
6	[redacted]
7	[redacted]
8	[redacted]

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LHM classified confidential because data furnished by sources one, six, seven, and eight could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two-week period from 5/21/67 through 6/4/67 eight potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

Date received 6-9-67	Received from (name or symbol number) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	Received by SA Robert C Norton
--------------------------------	---	--

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: <u>Date</u>	Date of Report 6/16/67
Dictated _____ to _____	Date(s) of activity 6-13-67
Transcribed _____ b7D	
Authenticated by Informant _____	

Brief description of activity or material CP, USA letter re for the coming CP National Negro Commission meeting	File where original is located if not attached <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
---	--

Remarks: Copy of letter attached. Originals received 6/6/67, xeroxed 6/7/67 and originals returned to BA 975-5 6/7/67.

Balto 100-12464 ORGANIZATION 2- Cleveland (RM)
 cc 100-10584 Jacob Green cc 100- CIRM
 100-23443 CIRM 100- CP, organization

3- New York (RM) 2- Los Angeles (RM) CIRM
 cc 100- CP, organization cc 100- CP, organization
 100- Claude Lightfoot 100- CIRM

2- Boston (RM) 2- Newark (RM) CIRM
 cc 100- CIRM cc 100- CP, organization
 100- CP, organization 100- CIRM

2- Chicago (RM) R(M) 1194

cc 100- CIRM Stock Stamp
 100- CP, organization

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JUN 30 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JUN 13 1967	
FBI - BALTIMORE	

RCN REC (17) **RETAIN THIS COPY PER MRR, PART II, SECTION 3, P. 15b**

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June 1 1967

Dear Comrades:

In conjunction with the meeting of the National Committee scheduled to begin on June 10th, a meeting of the National Commission on Negro Affairs is being called.

It will be held on Tuesday, June 13th at
The meeting will be held in the board room.

The main order of business proposed is:

1. How the Commission should function.
2. Political Action Program for 1967-1968.

In regard to the 1968 elections, the following districts are asked to prepare reports on Negro Congressional candidates:

1. Brooklyn
2. Baltimore-4th District.
3. Boston
4. Chicago
5. Cleveland
6. Los Angeles
7. New Jersey

No doubt these districts will submit their thinking to The National Committee as a whole, but at the Commission Meeting they should go into greater detail on ways and means to implement our general outlook.

Comrades from out of town are especially urged to make arrangements to stay over for the meeting. An opportunity to come together in a meeting of this kind comes only once or twice a year- so let us make the most of it.

Comradely,

Claude

SAC, NEW YORK

7/6/67

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70011) (RUC)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
NEGRO WOMEN (NCNW)
IS - C; RM

Re: New York [redacted] to Los Angeles, captioned "CIRM", dated 6/12/67, in which [redacted] (conceal) reported that [redacted] had said on May 22, 1967, that she intended to talk over with HENRY WINSTON an invitation she had received from [redacted] of Region 7, NCNW, to visit and stay with [redacted] and to attend the Regional Convention of the NCNW from 6/22 to 6/25/67, at the Tropicanna Lodge, Fresno, California. According to [redacted] intended to determine if the Communist Party would pay her expenses to make such a trip to Fresno.

For the information of New York and WFO, there are attached Xerox duplications of three articles which appeared in the "Fresno Bee", newspaper in general circulation in Fresno, California, relating to the NCNW Fresno Regional Conference. Neither these articles nor the Special Services Detail, Fresno Police Department, indicate that [redacted] did visit the Regional Conference; and in the absence of any information to the contrary, this matter is considered RUC.

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Information copies of this letter are being furnished the Washington Field Office for completion of its files on DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, MARY MC LEOD BETHUNE, and the NCNW, as well as for CIRM.

- 2 - New York (AM-REGISTERED)
 - (1 - CIRM)
- 4 - WFO (AM-REGISTERED)
 - (1 - NCNW)
 - (1 - DOROTHY I. HEIGHT)
 - (1 - MARY MC LEOD BETHUNE)
 - (1 - CIRM)
- ② - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 100-66078-CIRM)

GGB:gcw
(8)

gall

100-66078-1195
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SERIALIZED *lc*
FILED *lc*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Women Community Role Is Urged

By Wanda Coyle

The way to meet "The Challenge to Negro Women in Urban Crisis," a panel of speakers told a regional meeting of the National Council of Negro Women late yesterday, is to get involved in the community and find out what is going on.

The symposium presented in the conference headquarters, the Tropicana Lodge, was given by Mrs. Beatrice M. Cooley, eligibility supervisor of the City Housing Authority's West Fresno project; Mrs. Addie McDonald, president of the Fresno County Guidance Association, and James Aldredge, the Fresno City director of human relations.

Write To LBJ

Mrs. Cooley suggested that the Negro women write to President Johnson and "Ask him, what about these elderly people who've been uprooted by redevelopment, with no place to go."

She declared that, while urban renewal projects are "wonderful in some ways," they work a hardship on the elderly who have invested life savings in their homes and who do not receive enough from the sale of the homes to public agencies to replace them.

In rentals, she said, the major problem is finding low-rent housing for large families. The shortage of larger homes at low rentals, she said, causes many large families to live "piled on top of each other" and creates a health hazard to the whole community.

"You can find families of nine

or 10 persons living in two rooms, with nothing but an outdoor privy and not even the necessities to keep that clean," she said. "You can find it right here in Fresno."

She urged the women to "take up this issue — especially for the larger families and the senior citizens.

"Let them live like humans. As long as they don't live like humans, it will be a long, hot summer."

Mrs. McDonald cited numerous authorities who have said that urban schools are "dying," along with the rest of the central areas of cities and that more money is spent to educate children in the suburbs than to educate those in urban areas.

Educational Needs

"This means we are spending more money educating the children of the well-off than we are spending to educate the children of the poor," she said. "Yet

the educational needs of the poor are much greater than those of the affluent."

She also discussed the need pointed out recently by several educators for new methods of teaching standard English to ghetto-reared Negroes to help them overcome the job handicap of a sub-culture speech pattern.

Aldredge warned the women against thinking that such programs as the War on Poverty or Head Start will solve all the problems of the poor.

Attend Meetings

"Use them, but don't count on them too much," he said. He told the women to encourage members of the Negro community to attend meetings of public agencies and to keep the community informed on the issues.

"Do we ever go to the City Council, the Board of Supervisors or the school board?" he said. "If we don't go and listen,

who is going to tell us what happened there?"

"Sometimes, when you have wall-to-wall us at those meetings, it makes a difference, when the boards are taking some action that affects us.

"Let's make our Head Start program a head start on some

Page 1-b

Fresno Bee

Fresno, Calif.

Date: 6-24-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: National Council of Negro Women

Character: IS - Misc.

of the issues. We could have a lot of our problems solved just by getting involved.

Call For Action

"For the next 20 years, we could be sitting here talking about, 'What the man ain't doing.' The man may not do anything if we don't do something."

Dorothy I. Height of New York, national president of the Council of Negro Women, said in an informal talk after the symposium that members of the council must develop a greater tolerance and understanding for the less affluent members of the Negro community.

"Don't talk about 'the poor people they' because when you get right down to it, it's 'the poor people we,'" she said. "We have got to close ranks."

"Once upon a time, when you saw some hungry people, you fixed up some baskets and you fed them."

"Right now, in this century, you cannot look at poor persons individually, you have to look at poverty and at what it does to people. You have to approach programs on the basis of individual problems, but on the basis of treating the impact of deprivation."

Main Speaker

Miss Height will be the principal speaker at a conference dinner tonight. She will discuss how the council can raise the necessary funds to erect a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune, the distinguished educator who founded the Negro Womens Council in 1935.

The council has authorization to erect the memorial, the first to a Negro in the nation's capital, in Washington's Lincoln Park.

The group so far has raised \$100,000 of the necessary \$500,000 for the project.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Women's Activities

14-D Wednesday, June 21, 1967 THE FRESNO BEE

Negro Women Set Regional Confab

"The Challenge of Negro Women in the Urban Crisis" is the theme for the regional conference of the National Council of Negro Women meeting tomorrow through Sunday in the Tropicana Lodge.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, president of the Fresno Section, NCNW, and her committee are hosts for the sessions, which will begin with a public meeting tomorrow at 7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Mattie B. Meyers, a former president of the Fresno Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will give a talk Friday at 11:30 a.m.

The Young Adult Section, NCNW, will present the program at Saturday's 12:30 p.m. luncheon.

Speakers at a symposium Saturday at 3 p.m. will be Mrs. Addie M. McDonald, "Urban Crisis in Education"; Mrs. Beatrice M. Cooley, "Urban Crisis in Housing"; James Aldredge, "Urban Crisis in Human Relations", and Felton Burns, "Urban Crisis in Employment."

Dorothy I. Height of Washington, D.C., national president, NCNW, will speak at the banquet Saturday at 7:30 p.m., as will Mrs. Ferrol B. Sarks of Los Angeles, national vice president, and Mrs. Gusie Thompson, regional coordinator for Women in Community Service (WICS).

Mrs. Fay Dawson, regional coordinator, will preside over the sessions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14-D

Fresno Bee

Fresno, Calif.

Date: 6-21-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

Character: IS - Misc.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Women's Activities

8-A

Monday, June 26, 1967

THE FRESNO BEE

Monday Memo

Leadership Role Is Outlined

(Indicate page, name of city and state.)

By Wanda Coyle

"You really don't throw a Molotov cocktail at someone you know."

That statement, spoken softly but with assurance, sums up the reason Dorothy I. Height believes it is essential to American communities that persons of all races get together and get to know one another.

Miss Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), was in Fresno over the weekend to attend a regional meeting of the organization.

"The riots we have seen in many of our cities show an underlying hostility and frustration," she said in an interview.

"For too long the question has been, 'What are we going to do for the minorities?' The question should be, 'What are we going to do with the minorities and for the whole community?'"

"The minorities are saying, 'We want a voice.'"

The NCNW, she says, seeks to develop the community leadership of Negro women and now is working to get more Negro women into volunteer service.

"Negro women have been shut out of jobs, but they also have been shut out of volunteer opportunities. They have not been able to serve on boards and committees in their communities.

"We hope to bring together women of all backgrounds and all races concerned about the welfare of Negro women and their families."

Miss Height pointed out one way the NCNW is doing this is by cooperating with the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Catholic Women and the United Church Women in operating WICS (Women In Community Service) to recruit Women Job Corps members.

"Also, we're working under a Ford Foundation grant in a program called Project Womanpower," Miss Height said. "The project is attempting to get at least 6,000 Negro women into community action to work on problems such as employment, housing, child care and education.

"We have a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to train Negro women for delinquency prevention among girls, and the program now is in effect in Minneapolis, Miami and Danville, Va."

The principal job in the delinquency program, Miss Height said, is directed toward determining what services

68-1023MM

"FRESNO BEE"
Fresno, Calif.

6/26/67

Date: # 6-26-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: National Council
of Negro Women

Character: IS - Misc.

are most needed:

"Lots of services white women have taken for granted, Negro women have had to provide for themselves," she pointed out.

"We have 10-week training programs in each of the three cities to teach the women how to work with these girls.

"We have to face the fact that middle-class women, no matter what their race, have to learn to work with the disadvantaged. You can't impose your ideas on them. It goes back to what I said before—you have to learn how to work with people."

The NCNW is composed, of course, principally of middle-class women, just as most other women's clubs are, and its concerns are with helping those less privileged.

"We must help the community to realize the services which these women need and which must be provided," Miss Height said.

"For instance, several cities now are realizing that forcing women on welfare to go to work and not providing adequate child care is only creating problems, not solving them.

"The middle-class and upper-middle-class woman with means has a choice, but it is not a choice to force a woman on welfare to go to work and neglect her children. That's a very poor choice for a mother."

Miss Height's profession—she is the director of the office of racial integration for the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association—gives her a chance to put some of her beliefs to work directly.

The YWCA, she said, is attempting to gain greater interworking of all segments of the community through decentralized programs.

"Segregated housing patterns often mean segregated programs," she said. "But the Y tries to bring people together. With the Y, it's not just what you do, but who you do it with. We try to give an opportunity for meeting and getting to know a variety of people.

"This is important not only for the minorities, but for the majority. It is important for the whole community."

Miss Height, a graduate of the New York School of Social Work and the holder of a master's degree in psychology from New York University, is the NCNW representative and, as such, the representative of women's interests in the major national civil rights organizations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: August 4, 1967

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

- Post and destroy
- File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 8/1/67

Reason for the delinquency: AGENT TO WHOM CASE ASSIGNED
HAS BEEN WORKING YOUNGNAP AND
BOPAT SPECIAL.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 9/1/67

AEC zone designation; e. g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

No administrative action necessary.

JST

100-66078-1205

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INDEXED —

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

7/28/67

SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295)(P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter, 4/28/67.

No pertinent information developed since referenced
letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of
Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit
quarterly report or letter as indicated.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
- ① - Los Angeles (100-66078)(Info)(REGISTERED)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(Info)(REGISTERED)
- 2 - San Diego.

RET:gdb
(8)

100-66078 - 1213

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JUL 31 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 7/26/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/10 - 21/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY	TYPED BY lav
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY, 4/18/67, at San Francisco.

- P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified confidential because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW											
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SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is

Used to document ROSCOE PROCTOR and MICKEY LIMA.

SF T-2 is

SF T-3 is

SF T-4 is

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SF T-7 is

SF T-9 is

SF T-10 is

SF T-11 is

SF T-12 is

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LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in relation to their influence in racial matters.

O O

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Copy to: 2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)
1 - OSI - 19D (RM)

Report of: JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 7/26/67

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

During the past three months, plans were made to employ a full-time Negro organizer in the Negro Community which will be implemented when sufficient funds are raised by CP for this purpose. ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected Chairman of the Northern California CP District Negro Commission and is actively engaged in the Negro Community advancing the principles of Marxism. Northern California CP District Convention held during April, 1967, came up with recommendations to combat racism.

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans made at District and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SF 100-53902

JTQ:law

At the second session of the Northern California District Communist Party (NCD CP) Convention held April 30, 1967 at Finnish Hall, 1819 10th Street, Berkeley, California, it was decided that a full time Negro organizer was badly needed to work in the Negro community. The primary difficulty was where to get the money to pay such a person. All discussion pointed toward the need for such a person, so the Convention voted in favor of the proposal, however, the implementation will depend on the availability of funds and the finding of a qualified person to take over the job.

SF T-1, 5/1/67

At the second day's session of the NCD CP Convention held April 30, 1967, the question came up on whether to spend money first on an Organizational Secretary for the Party or a Negro Organizer for the ghettos. In general, the Convention concluded that money must first be spent for an organizational secretary and secondly for a Negro organizer for the Negro community, as funds are not available for both.

SF T-2, 5/17/67

In June, 1967, a five page summary of the results of the NCD CP Convention entitled "Main Political Resolutions and Motions on Resolutions Adopted at the District Convention," was submitted. Item III a (3) reflected a resolution that the district staff include a full-time organizational secretary, and that work should be done toward engaging a full-time Negro organizer.

Under the caption of "Political Perspectives" item C, the following appears:

"The Negro community has been and continues to be in a state of crisis in attempting to combat racism. This summer promises to sharpen that crisis with the prospect of upheaval across the country.

"In spite of the tremendous struggles waged by the Party in the past in combating racism, a key weakness in this district in the last year has been that virtually all policy and implementation of policy in relation to the Negro liberation struggle has been the sole responsibility of the balck comrades.

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

The Party did begin to tackle this weakness in its two recent conferences on black power and white chauvinism, and, in addition, there have been exceptions in that some white comrades have continued to work very hard in the Negro liberation struggle.

"One result of this key weakness, however, has been that almost the entire burden of developing policy on the question of combating racism, which is fundamental to all aspects of American society, has been left to a few black comrades. Likewise, the implementation of policy has been left to the black comrades working in the black communities with virtually no work being done by white comrades in white communities. This weakness reflects the inability of the Party to fully implement its policy of Negro-white unity. This policy of Negro-white unity must be instituted immediately to develop what coalitions and common programs in both communities are possible now.

"The district committee should work toward establishing a cultural center and bookstore in Oakland.

"We resolve that it is essential for all comrades to engage in formulating policy on question of racism and all should actively engage in a struggle against racism wherever their work may be.

"The district committee should make a Marxist analysis of who are the bribed sectors of the working class.

"While the source of the crisis is the political problem that there are very few white comrades active in the Negro liberation struggle it reflects itself structurally in that the Negro commission (as is true with other commissions) has been used as a policy-making as well as implementing body; rather than having the policy formulated, based on proposals from the commission, by an authoritative body reflecting the entire district, i.e. the district committee and discussions on all levels of the Party. Once the policy has been adopted it is the responsibility of all comrades to implement it in all aspects of their work."

SF T-3, 6/16/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law'

At the NCD CP District Committee meeting held May 13, 1967 at 81 Clementina Street the Committee, acting in accord with instructions of the District Convention, discussed obtaining a full-time CP Negro organizer and the establishment of a CP Cultural Center which would include a bookstore in the Negro community. The matter was referred to a sub-committee to report to the next meeting of the District Committee with recommendations of the amount of money needed for salary for an organizer, cost of establishing a bookstore, and ways and means of raising the money required.

SF T-1, 5/29/67

On June 3, 1967 there was a meeting of the NCD CP Committee at 942 Market Street, San Francisco, California. One of the items discussed was the proposed employment of a Negro organizer and the establishment of a cultural center in the Negro community. There was considerable discussion on the point and it was finally concluded that the people on the District Committee should go back to their various clubs and tell them that the District Committee has decided to begin plans in every CP Club to bring the cultural center and the employment of a Negro organizer into reality. Each club will be instructed to elect a finance committee of its own to begin efforts to bring in money to support the fund raising for this project. The Clubs are to be told that this project is of major importance and that it is contemplated that the organizer will begin work in September, 1967.

At this meeting, ~~ROSCOE PROCTOR~~ gave a report on a recent black conference of various clubs which he attended in Los Angeles. This dealt mainly with the Selective Service, and he reported that an attempt will be made to get ten thousand Negro youths to refuse to be drafted. Out of this number, California is expected to produce half of this number. It was decided that the CP Negro Commissions of Northern California and Southern California should meet and discuss the anti-draft situation. PROCTOR said that on his way back from Los Angeles he looked over the Monterey area with the idea of locating a place midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco for holding this meeting.

SF T-1, 6/3/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected Chairman of the NCDCCP Negro Commission at a meeting of the District Committee held May 13, 1967.

SF T-1, 5/16/67

On May 7, 1967, there was a meeting of the NCDCCP Negro Commission at the home of one of the members, [redacted] in San Francisco, California. There was a long discussion of the ~~Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD)~~ and its activity. The commission decided that it will stand between the CP and the BPPSD. ROSCOE PROCTOR was instructed to deal with the BPPSD but not officially. The BPPSD is to know that with regard to political charges against them, the members of the CP will assist in their defense individually but will not support their program and policies. PROCTOR is to handle this so that the BPPSD can not tie in the CP as supporting them in any public announcement. He is to tell them that any unofficial help depends on their promise that they will create no future disturbance.

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SF T-1, 5/29/67

Considerable publicity was given to a group of individuals, many of them armed, and calling themselves the BPPSD, who, on May 2, 1967, entered the State Legislature at Sacramento, California to protest a gun law that was being considered that day by the Legislature. They were subsequently arrested by local police and each was held on \$2,200 bail and charged with conspiracy to disturb the Legislature while it was in session.

On May 21, 1967 there was a meeting of the NCDCCP Negro Commission at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR. At this meeting they discussed the BPPSD. It was stated that the BPPSD wants the help of the CP in its defense. PROCTOR was instructed by the Commission to let them know they could get no help from the CP to defend their organization and their program, but unofficially, the CP will help in defending them against political charges as a matter of principal. The Commission wants the BPPSD to know that CP members will contribute to a defense fund if they establish one, but will not front for them publicly.

SF T-1, 5/29/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

A meeting of the Negro Commission of the NCDCCP was held June 4, 1967 at the home of one of its members at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California. With regard to assisting the BPPSD it was stated that the position of the CP is non-involvement in any way with them, however the District Negro Commission stood between the CP and the dealings with the BPPSD in its effort to help them in a reasonable defense against political charges. The proposition by the Negro Commission was not accepted by the BPPSD, therefore, no money is to be raised for them by the CP. However, it was felt that a known communist should be identified with their political defense.

The CP is planning to employ a Negro organizer in the Negro cultural community and it was determined unfair to solicit the same CP sources for both this program and for the BPPSD, therefore, no solicitation will be made for the BPPSD.

SF T-1, 6/5/67

On June 18, 1967, there was a meeting of the Negro Commission of the San Francisco Bay Area CP at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California. Part of the discussion was centered around the Alliance for Black Unity. It was said that the organization was set up several months ago by ROSCOE PROCTOR and [redacted] and its membership consists of an amalgamation of members from several organizations. The purpose of the organization is to set up classes and to educate Negroes in socialism.

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SF T-4, 6/21/67

On April 20, 1967 there was a meeting of the Sonoma County CP Club at 420 West Railroad Avenue, Cotati, California. The chairman of the meeting stated that the club needs to exert more influence in the Negro struggle in the county.

SF T-5, 5/11/67
SF T-6, 5/11/67

SF 100-53902

JTQ:law

On April 20, 1967, the Santa Clara County CP held a meeting on the subject of Black Power, with ROSCOE PROCTOR as the featured speaker. PROCTOR said he thought the term Black Power means "massive black organization". He said that the CP should use Black Power to its advantage. He said that there are many Negroes in that Bay area who are looking for assistance. He said they are reading MALCOLM X's literature. PROCTOR said he ran a survey on books available relative to Black Power and the Negro problem. He said the "blacks" are seeking information. PROCTOR said the Party is missing the boat because the Party has no literature to give these Negroes. He said the Negroes will always be oppressed. The Negroes are beginning to believe under Socialism they may not get a "fair shake". He said "everyone is seeking and the Party has nothing to offer".

PROCTOR said the only Communist ideas being given these militant young Negroes are being supplied by PROCTOR. PROCTOR said he is trying to convert all these young "blacks" to Communism. He said the Communist Party must have something to offer these people. PROCTOR said these young "blacks" are all young militant students. PROCTOR said these youths meet at his residence, 1919 Oregon, Oakland, every Tuesday night. PROCTOR said this group is "keyed up" over the draft and the Vietnam war and the Communist Party has nothing positive to offer them.

PROCTOR ended his talk by saying the time is now if the Communist Party wants to get Negroes into the fold. PROCTOR invited WILLIE NORMAN to attend a meeting at his residence inasmuch as he is the only Negro in the Party in San Jose.

SF T-7, 4/26/67

MALCOLM X is characterized in the appendix section of this report under the heading "Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU)".

On April 24, 1967 there was a meeting of the North Oakland CP Youth Club at 1941 Derby Street, Berkeley, California.

At this meeting, one of the members, stated that the CP is making a mistake in not recognizing the militancy among the Negro comrades and hopes that the "Party"

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SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

will take a stand supporting militant Negro questions. Another member, MARGARET LIMA said she thinks the CP supports militant Negro stands, although many party members do not.

Another member, [] felt that the coming Convention should recommend the Party take part of the "People's World" (PW) money presently being used to support five District Organizers in Southern California to help finance a Negro cultural center in Oakland with a full time person to run it. She also stated that the New York CP already has a cultural center in Harlem which it supports financially.

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SF T-8, 4/25/67

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

On July 5, 1967 there was a special meeting of the Marin County CP at 622 Locust, Sausalito, California. MICKEY LIMA gave a short report on the recent CP District Convention and among other things he stated that ROSCOE PROCTOR is the head of the work in the Negro community. He stated that PROCTOR is working with a Black nationalist group in Oakland and they are holding Marxist classes within this group.

SF T-9, 6/7/67

MICKEY LIMA is chairman of the NCD CP.

SF T-1, 5/16/67

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The third session of a conference captioned "Emergence of Black Unity" was held at the "Church of the Fellowship of all Peoples," on Sunday morning, April 9, 1967 at 2041 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California. AL RICHMOND, editor of the PW, spoke on "the press's treatment of Black Movements."

SF 100-53902

JTQ:law

RICHMOND broke his talk down into three parts: first, there is a serious doubt, at least by Negroes, that white newspapermen could, without bias, report activities, such as civil rights marches or Watts riots, because of an inability to sympathize or understand. Secondly, since it requires at least ten million dollars to start a newspaper, the owners are a very affluent class and they are surrounded by reporters who react to the Negro problems in the way they think the owners expect them to react.

Third, the press, by its nature and place in "the establishment" must defend the status quo and with few exceptions must be against the black liberation movement. Generally, he compared the American revolutionary movement to the liberation fight of the Negroes today, what started as an inconsequential quest for rights like eating in a cafe, or riding in the front of a bus, may develop into a radical and advanced concept of black power, and dignity requiring an equality basis dictated by the power structure of "the establishment."

Fourth, black power requires a radical change, the implementation of which would need billions to satisfy the re-development or separation. This idea brings about a new type of tension or gap by the vested interests and the Negro and causes the press to attempt to channel the Negro leaders into more acceptable demands.

SF T-10, 4/12/67

SF T-11, 4/14/67

On April 25, 1967 there was a meeting of a discussion group at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR, 1919 Oregon, Oakland, California. This group was made up of Negroes and reportedly meets every Tuesday evening at PROCTOR's residence.

At this meeting, it was indicated that the group was once known as OAAU Discussion Group, but they are now looking for another name.

PROCTOR said that another segment of this organization meets every Saturday night in Richmond, California, which he described as an action group. He said they were young and brilliant, and are all Black Extremists between the ages of 19 and 25. At this meeting there were approximately 20 Negroes.

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

PROCTOR stated that he is trying to find someone in the CP in the Los Angeles area who can do the same thing he is doing herewith this group, so that they will be given communist direction.

SF T-7, 4/26/67

The OAAU, Inc, is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

A meeting of a new organization founded by ROSCOE PROCTOR, tentatively known as the Alliance for Black Unity, will be held at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR on Tuesday, May 9, 1967. According to one of the members, this organization was formed for the purpose of attempting to reach the black militant section of the black power movement and indicated that the CP has, in the past, failed to provide a program which will appeal to these Negroes. The club plans to hold dances in the near future in an effort to attract young militant Negroes into this organization.

SF T-12, 5/3/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY,
INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On February 28, 1966, a confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

On April 12, 1966, the same confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a second confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State; State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

July 26, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNATL SECURITY - C
Reference	San Francisco report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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7/20/67

Date received 7/18/67	Received from (name or symbol number) [Redacted]	Received by SA ROBERT C. NORTON
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Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

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Date of Report

Dictated 7/6/67 to SOUNDScriBER
 Transcribed 7/12/67
 Authenticated by Informant 7/18/67

6/15/67
 Date(s) of activity
 6/13/67

Brief description of activity or material

CP, USA NATIONAL NEGRO
COMMISSION MEETING

File where original is located if not attached

Remarks:

13 NEW YORK (RM)
 100- CIRM
 100- CP, ORGANIZATION
 100-56579 PHIL BART
 100-16785 JAMES JACKSON
 100- CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
 100-79025 [Redacted]
 100-15946 [Redacted]
 100-269 HENRY WINSTON
 100-143915 [Redacted]
 100-145816 [Redacted]
 100-85608 HOSEA HUDSON
 100-48033 IRVING POTASH
 100-13203 [Redacted]

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b7D

3 MIAMI (RM)
 100- PATRICK TOOHEY
 100- CIRM
 100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

100-66078-1215

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JUL 25 1967	
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(CONTINUED) [REDACTED]

3 LOS ANGELES (RM)

100-30439 WILLIAM TAYLOR
100- (CIRM)
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

3 DETROIT (RM)

100-8482 [REDACTED]
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

5 CHICAGO (RM)

100- [REDACTED]
100- [REDACTED]
100-12890 [REDACTED]
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

3 SAN FRANCISCO (RM)

100- ROSCOE PROCTOR
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

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3 BOSTON (RM)

100-28032 [REDACTED]
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

3 PHILADELPHIA (RM)

100-41530 [REDACTED]
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

3 WFO (RM)

100- [REDACTED]
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZATION

BALTIMORE

[REDACTED]
100-10584 [REDACTED]
100-12076 GEORGE MEYERS
100-23443 CIRM
RCN:ald

(49)

3- PITTSBURG (RM)

100-15115 [REDACTED]
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGAN.

3 PORTLAND (RM)

100-9728 [REDACTED]
100- CIRM
100- CP, USA, ORGANIZA-
TION

Baltimore, Maryland
June 15, 1967

The following report concerns a Communist Party (CP) USA, National Negro Commission meeting held June 13, 1967 at CP headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York.

The meeting was called to order by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs of the CP, USA, at 10:30 A.M.

[redacted] was appointed Chairman for the meeting and [redacted] was appointed Recording Secretary.

The following were present:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
JAMES JACKSON
PHIL BART

[redacted]

PATRICK TOOHEY

[redacted]

HENRY WINSTON

[redacted]

ROSCOE PROCTOR

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

BILL TAYLOR

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

HOSEA HUDSON

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LIGHTFOOT called on [redacted] to give a report on political activities in Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]

[redacted] then spoke at length about activities of CP members in Chicago and their efforts to assist various political groups in having Negroes elected to various political offices. [redacted] stressed that Party people and their friends made frequent contact in the ghettos. [redacted] concluded his report by saying that he felt that the party had done some good work in helping to achieve greater Negro representation both at a local and national level.

Discussion on [redacted]'s report continued through the rest of the morning and after lunch. The general feeling was that each CP District should act in a similar manner. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stressed the fact that they should set a goal of 20 Negro congressmen within the next few years.

LIGHTFOOT then told the group that the coming summer, which would bring about Negro unrest, might help to assist the Negro to get his rights a great deal sooner than any of them might have hoped in the past.

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LIGHTFOOT then proposed that more white comrades should be placed on National Negro Commissions. He stated that only two national Negro commission meetings should be held in a single year but felt that local Negro Commission meetings should be held at least every two months. He suggested that an administrative body be established for the National Negro Commission and felt that [redacted] and [redacted] would be suitable selections.

LIGHTFOOT said that he planned to have the minutes of National Negro Commission meetings disseminated to all CP Districts in the future in order that they could be given to other various CP members.

LIGHTFOOT also stated that he would like to have the administrative body of the National Negro Commission be empowered to obtain information of interest to Negroes, to print it up and pass it on to the CP membership.

During the discussion that followed, it was further suggested that the Puerto Ricans in New York who were affiliated with the Party, be permitted to work with the National Negro Commission since they had a common goal.

All of the above suggestions and proposals were approved by those present.

At about 2:55 P.M., the following members of the CP Trade Union Commission joined the National Negro Commission meeting:

GEORGE MEYERS, [REDACTED] IRVING POTASH and GEORGE MORRIS.

GEORGE MEYERS who is Labor Secretary for the CP, USA, told the group about Negro American Labor Council (NALC) Conference which had been held in Washington, D. C., May 26 - 28, 1957.

The NALC is a Negro Labor Organization.

MEYERS told the group that he was pleased with the fact that the NALC was interested in Negro and white unity and he felt that many of the objectives of the NALC were similar to Party objectives.

The meeting ended at about 4 P.M.

[REDACTED]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-26200) DATE: 6/14/67
FROM: SA LESLIE F. WARREN
SUBJECT: MAY DAY COMMITTEE
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	77th International May Day Celebration at Dooto's Music Center, 4/30/67.	5/17/67	Writer	[REDACTED] (WR)

Informant furnished a report which has been Xeroxed and is attached.

- CC: 1 - NEW YORK (REGISTERED) (Retained copy maintained in file)
100-98699 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
- 1 - SAN FRANCISCO (REGISTERED)
100-50685 (BETTINA APTHEKER)

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- [REDACTED]
- 100-68575 (DOOTO'S MUSIC CENTER)
 - 100-4663 (BEN DOBBS) (SI)
 - 100-24349 (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
 - 100-23933 (MEMBERSHIP)
 - 100-23423 (POLITICAL ACTIVITY)
 - 100-67224 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-66078 (CIRM)
 - 100-60605 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-66764 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-68735 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-62044 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-48478 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-37260 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-32287 [REDACTED] (SI)
 - 100-30398 [REDACTED] (SI)

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- 100-23660 ROSE CHERNIN (SI)
- 100-47776 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-21141 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-44856 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-34222 [redacted] (SI)
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- 100-45685 [redacted] (SI)
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- 100-22689 [redacted] (SI)
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- 100-30844 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-44910 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-58679 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-20781 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-20782 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-60180 [redacted] (SI)

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ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: MRS. _____ of _____)

77th International May Day May 10, 1967
Claude Lightfoot--Speaker--"End The War in Vietnam-
Start The War For Freedom and Security-
Dooto Music Center-135th Street and Central Ave., L.A., Calif.
Apr. 30, 1967---2 PM

Seen at the meeting---names are phonetically
spelled----

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Ben Dobbs

[Redacted]

Mrs [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Rose Chernin

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Claude Lightfoot

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Mrs [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Date of Report

8/14/67

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

*Theo-away entitled "Rebellion of the Poor"
reprint from The Worker & distributed
in L.A. area*

File where original is located if not attached

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REBELLION OF THE POOR!



Jeune Afrique, '7-30-67

FROM DETROIT TO TUCSON

FROM DETROIT, Mich., to Tucson, Ariz. the flames of rebellion give a red glow to the night shadows which shroud the gaunt faces of vast ghettos of poverty and misery which have long been characteristic of our great cities.

We said it after Watts. We said it before. We say it again:

"The time for stalling has run out. It has come down to this —

Los Angeles, Calif. 8/14/67

A-63

"Either wipe out the conditions that produce the slums, or the slums will wipe out the cities!"

At this writing, on this day, some ten cities are the scenes of violent upsurges of the most downtrodden and deprived of the poor and the jobless. The Negro communities, suffering the most outrageous discrimination in matters of jobs, decent housing, educational and recreational facilities, are targeted for massed police occupation.

The murderous police-terror attacks upon the persons and dignity of Negroes in their segregated communities have been the instant provocation for violent strike-backs on the part of the crowds of outraged citizens.

But, before the provocations, was the unrelieved misery of the impoverished and abused victims of ruthless ruling class exploitation and racial prejudice.

IN A LAND WHERE affluence is boasted of as commonplace in every TV cigarette ad, millions are jobless and hunger dwells among them. Half of all Negro Americans and a fifth of the whole nation have endured an agony of poverty and neglect for years on end.

Their appeals and petitions have received mocking responses and empty demagogic promises from the local politicians and the Johnson administration.

Such is the background to the Detroit and Newark. The demonstrators display rage against the fat indolence and deaf indifference of the ruling class to their call for opportunities to work and live in health and decency and dignity.

DETROIT signals a new stage in the rebellion of the poor. Though the bulk of the Negro people are of the poorest category of the population, though the Negro people played the major role in the demonstrative protest against the crimes of the Establishment there, Detroit witnessed an upsurge of the poor which featured the united and fraternal action of Negro and white together!

The rebellion of the slums of Detroit, like all previous upsurges, was marked by the "liberation" of foodstuff and needed household appliances and furniture. The picture windows of the stores with their opulent displays of the

enormous accumulation of a super-abundance of goods, of which the millions of needy Americans—black and white—are deprived, taunt and challenge the prisoners of the slum to an act of re-distribution of some token "sharing of the wealth," as it were.

In truth, the uprising in the slums of the big cities during this month—historically revolutionary July!—renders a dramatic service to the country. It has administered what should be a timely shaking-up of all thoughtful people. The rebellion of the poor has served warning to the nation to stop its drifting toward disaster in the wake of the L. B. Johnson dream boat of a Southeast Asian empire, and to strike out on a new course in national policy.

The rebellion of the poor signals the fact that a deep-going national crisis is upon us which calls for the emergency reappraisal of ongoing policies. Above all, it demands that the \$50 billion a year Operation Graveyard that the Johnson Government is digging in Vietnam be ended forthwith and the funds now being wasted in this madness be re-routed into vast investments for eliminating slums in America.

The national emergency which Detroit and Newark highlights calls for an extraordinary response on the part of the people. It calls for the convocation of an emergency convocation of all peoples and labor organizations in Washington, D. C., to demand that Congress convene in special extraordinary joint session to stop the Vietnam war and put in force a multi-billion dollar program of slum-clearance rehabilitation and job making to lay the material base for ending the poverty and prejudice crises that threaten the nation with catastrophe.

We urge mass demonstrations to aid the victims of the brutal and heartless military suppression throughout the country, and to demand the Government stop the Vietnam war and mobilize all resources to meet the poverty crisis at home.

We urge all material and moral aid to the struggle for equality and justice of the Negro people. No one has the right to challenge the form of their struggle, after hundreds of years of abuse and absence of relief. Brothers in struggle with the Negro people ask only that the forms be effective. No racial bar must be left standing to divide the poor one from another!

Reprinted from **THE WORKER**

Send for a free copy of

**AN OPEN LETTER
TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON**

and an Appeal to the American People,
Black and White

By **HENRY WINSTON** and **GUS HALL**

Read

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23 West 26th Street, New York, N. Y. 10010

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23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y., 10010

An

OPEN

LETTER

to

PRES. JOHNSON

and an Appeal

to the American People,

Black and White

MR. PRESIDENT: The time to "tell it the way it is" is at hand. What may well be the longest, hottest and bloodiest summer has already begun.

WE CHARGE that the responsibility for this imminent danger to the Negro people and our country rests above all with you. We charge conspiracy is afoot in our land to provoke and slaughter militant Negroes desperately struggling to end decades of black oppression and to claim their century-denied constitutional rights.

WE CHARGE that with your knowledge and silent consent the carrots offered to a relative handful of Negroes in 1965-66 are now being snatched away.

THE FORCES OF GOVERNMENT ARE MAKING 1967 THE YEAR OF THE CLUB.

WE CHARGE the stage was set for this mailed fist policy by your 45-word dismissal of civil rights in your State of the Union message to Congress in January as contrasted with your major stress on the need for beefing up our police forces everywhere primarily to suppress our exploding Negro ghettos.

WE CHARGE that this gave the green light to racist and reactionary forces in Congress, in government on all levels, in police departments, the John Birch Society, Ku Klux Klan and ultra-Rightist organizations.

Los Angeles, Calif. 8/14/67

A-63

WE CHARGE that this assault is being directed against the Negro people because their courageous militant fight for an end to ghetto slums, segregated schools and permanent black depression and for jobs is stimulating national resistance to the unjust war in Vietnam and exposing the decay of our "free enterprise" system with its immoral and anti-human priorities.

WE CHARGE that the purpose of this attack is to single out and crush the most militant forces today struggling to reverse these priorities and to compel our government to use our great resources to make our cities liveable for Americans instead of making Hanoi, Haiphong, Saigon unliveable for the Vietnamese.

WE CHARGE that the present crisis has its roots in the war in Vietnam and particularly in your 1967-68 budget which provided more than \$2 billion a month for that war and little more than a billion for the year for the war on poverty.

WE CHARGE that the bi-partisan signal for the assault on militant Negroes was given by the Congress dominated by your party which opened its 90th session with the legal lynching of Adam Clayton Powell.

WE CHARGE that the atmosphere for fascist-like violence against Americans fighting for peace and freedom was calculatedly intensified by the inciting speech made by Vietnam war chief, General Westmoreland, before an unprecedented joint session of Congress at your invitation.

THE EVIDENCE

The evidence revealing the conspiracy to unleash the forces of racism and reaction in and out of government against the Negro people is as overwhelming as it is menacing.

- Negro colleges are being stormed by police and National Guardsmen like villages in Vietnam. In your home state, Mr. President, 650 police armed with rifles and carbines fired 3,000 rounds of ammunition into dormitories of Texas Southern University, reduced them to shambles and jailed 489 Negro students, many of them hustled out of their beds in pajamas. The New York Times of May 18 reported this stormtrooper-like scene: "Doors to the rooms of students had been chopped open with axes or locks had been shot open. Blood was smeared on the third-floor corridor of the dormitory wing that faced the police line along the street."

YOU WERE SILENT.

- In Mississippi a young Negro truck driver, Benjamin Brown, was shot in the back and killed by state police and National Guardsmen in a similar assault on a Negro college. The New York Times May 12 reported that as Brown lay dying, "50 Jackson policemen stood by without aiding the stricken Negro." It described how "National Guardsmen, carrying carbines with fixed bayonets and led by an armored car, took over the campus of the Jackson State College for Negroes."

YOU WERE SILENT.

- The Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, is preparing this summer to occupy the Negro ghetto in the Hough area as "enemy" territory and is openly encouraging his police department and white racist street gangs to violence against Negroes in the name of "law and order."

Here is the "law and order" being dictated to the Negro citizen in Hough, as in all city ghettos, as described March 1, 1967, by the Cleveland subcommittee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights:

"Now, almost a year after the riot, the Hough area still bears the scars of battle. Store fronts are boarded up. Unoccupied houses have been vandalized. Stench rises from the debris-filled basements of burned-out buildings. . . . Litter fills street curbsings. . . . Recent surveys indicate that in some census tracts as much as 80 percent of the 16-21 age group is unemployed or school drop-outs and that 25 percent of the mid-year high school graduates seeking work are unable to find jobs. . . ." To compel the Negro people of Hough to accept this unbearable existence the Mayor of Cleveland is ready to complete the destruction of that community, mow down its inhabitants and turn Cleveland's streets into bloody battlegrounds of racial strife.

YOU ARE SILENT.

- In New York racist bands brutally attacked Negro and white bystanders opposing the war in Vietnam May 13 during a pro-war parade.

Here is how the Village Voice, May 18, described the fascist-like temper of this march which included in its ranks a sizeable contingent of members of the John Birch Society marching behind their banners:

"As the group turned on to Fifth Avenue a Negro woman had a sign stating, 'No Vietnamese ever Called Me Nigger.' As the marchers began to shout at her, 'There's no home relief over there,' a man in his 30's dressed in an American Legion uniform, yanked the sign from her hands and punched her in the face. The marchers broke ranks and rushed toward the skirmish. To come to the aid of a lady? Not quite. About 20 started to throw punches and kicks at the woman. Finally six police formed a circle around the woman and drove off her attackers." No arrests were made.

YOU ARE SILENT.

- The National Rifle Association, an organization of 700,000, in the May issue of its magazine, *The American Rifleman*, called for the formation of armed citizens posses against the "kind of mob violence that has swept many American cities." Against whom this racist vigilanteism was directed was made perfectly clear — nine of the 11 cities listed involved revolts in the Negro ghettos.

Encouraged by assaults upon Negroes in Texas, Mississippi, Chicago, Boston racist vigilante bands are being formed under the leadership of members of the John Birch Society, White Citizens Council, Ku Klux Klan, followers of George Wallace and George Lincoln Rockwell, and the Minutemen. The Minutemen recently admitted they encouraged their members to infiltrate the National Rifle Association.

YOU ARE SILENT.

- Hardly a day passes without a racist-inciting attack on some militant Negro leader. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. has been a particular target because he courageously pointed out the oneness of the fight for freedom and for an end to aggression in Vietnam by our own government, "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today."

Muhammad Ali, world heavyweight champion was shamefully stripped of his title by the corrupt New York State Athletic Commission and the World Boxing Association because he refused to fight in the unjust war in Vietnam.

Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was accused by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F.B.I., in a tone reminiscent of the McCarthy hysteria, of "connections" with the Revolutionary Action Movement which Hoover said is dedicated "to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the U.S. by violence if necessary."

YOU ARE SILENT.

• Negro representation in Congress is being eroded and hamstrung. The people of Harlem have been unrepresented since March 1 despite the fact that they twice overwhelmingly elected Adam Clayton Powell as their Congressman. But Senator Dodd, whom the Senate Ethics Committee found guilty of pocketing \$116,083 of campaign funds, has yet to be censured. Racial gerrymandering to bar the election of Negro Congressmen is being strengthened in this session of Congress by a bill sponsored by one of your key supporters, Representative Emanuel Celler, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee. Racial gerrymandering has kept Cleveland, with 35 percent of its population Negro, and Baltimore, with 45 percent, without a single Negro Congressman. And Washington, our capital, with 62 percent of its population Negro, is still without Home Rule, and administered by a Southern Dixiecrat-dominated House Committee.

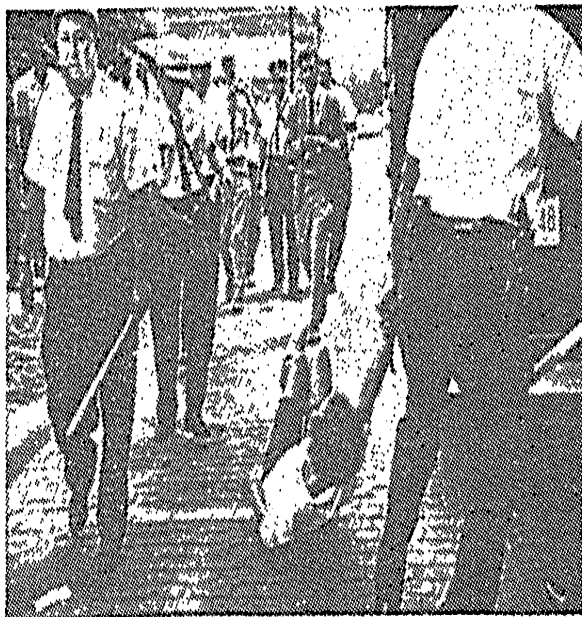
YOU ARE SILENT.

• While \$6 billion more will be added to the \$24 billion expenditure for the war in Vietnam this year, \$40 million that would provide rent subsidies to a handful of ghetto poor was totally eliminated in Congress and the \$662 million requested for the model cities program (to be shared by over 60 cities) was cut to a meaningless \$237 million.

YOU ARE SILENT.

• Rollback of the desegregation of the schools program in the South as well as capitulation to the racist pressures in the North, all with the aim of strengthening alliances with the Dixiecrats and Northern racist reactionary elements, is the order of the day by your Administration.

This policy was symbolized in the Humphrey-Maddox embrace during the Vice President's recent trip to Georgia.



• Former Governor George Wallace, exploiting your Administration's betrayal on civil rights, its encouragement of racist assaults on Negro militants, its wooing of the Dixiecrats, and the very atmosphere of violence created by the Vietnam war, is using his presidential campaign to gather together the most vicious forces in the country into a fascist-like coalition to incite Alabama-like assaults on Negroes all over the U.S.

Appealing to deep-rooted prejudices and economic fears among sections of the white population including workers, posing as champion of the "little man" and for state's rights against a bureaucratic Washington, Wallace is striving to build his coalition on traditional Hitler-like patterns. Only in this case racism rather than anti-Semitism constitutes the main ingredient in this menacing mixture. This dangerous combination is far more than a splinter alliance of crackpots and extremists or just a Southern-based movement, as Cicero, Chicago, Cleveland and the defeat of the civilian review board in New York City by a police-Conservative Party-led coalition should make it clear. The racist-fascist-like threat does not stop at the Mason-Dixon line.

WAR ON THE OPPRESSED AT HOME AND ABROAD

Thus your Administration, Mr. President, which plunged the nation into the most unjust and unpopular war in our history is now opening the doors to a war on our Negro ghettos and colleges.

Our country is threatened not only with the longest, hottest, bloodiest summer ever, but with a way of life that will turn our crisis-ridden cities into armed camps and our streets into racial battlegrounds, with an ever expanding police force serving as an occupation force in our Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican ghettos.

This is the path to a military-police state, with U.S. armed forces seeking to police the world against struggles for national liberation under the slogan, "Fight Communism" abroad and a huge police force seeking to impose ghetto misery at home in the name of law and order.

The cost to maintain such a brutal order would be incalculable in lives, in the wasting of our national treasure, in the undermining of our democratic principles.

If now our cities, our schools, our housing, our transit are wracked with crisis as a result of the billions spent for war they would be thrown into turmoil by the cost of maintaining an ever-expanding police army to stand guard over the Negro ghettos. Fear and tension which stalk our city streets in anticipation of hot summers would hover over our cities as year-round residents. Our metropolitan centers would indeed be unliveable in all seasons.

Mr. President, the Negro people will no more be intimidated into giving up their fight for full constitutional rights and for an end to endless black depression than the people of Vietnam will surrender their independence. Nor will the American people as a whole accept a way of life that offers endless Vietnams and hot summers, that pits Americans against the world and black Americans and white Americans against each other, that says **CITIES ARE NOT FOR LIVING!**

To the People of America, Black and White

We Can Prevent the Summer Slaughter

The forces exist to reject this way of life if all who are opposed to racism and war act together.

To bar the way to such a way of life Americans must act to **STOP THE SUMMER SLAUGHTER** threatening our Negro ghettos.

This cannot and **MUST NOT** be left to the heroic Negro people alone to do. This fascist-like way of life threatens all Americans, white as well as Negro. It demands united action of all who want peace and democracy and particularly the great peace and freedom coalition which brought more than a half million people onto the streets on April 15.

For the fight for peace and the fight for freedom are **ONE**, as tens of thousands of militant Negro freedom fighters and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Stokely Carmichael and Muhammad Ali are demonstrating. **THEIR UNDERSTANDING AND UNITED STRUGGLE NOW MUST BE MATCHED BY MILLIONS OF WHITE FIGHTERS FOR PEACE IN THE CHURCHES, UNIONS, IN OUR COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS AND IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.**

THE CRISIS CALLS FOR UNITED ACTION OF ALL FORCES ON THE LEFT REGARDLESS OF DIFFERENCES.

AND IT ESPECIALLY CALLS FOR THE MOST SELF-SACRIFICING ALL-OUT EFFORTS OF EVERY COMMUNIST TO WORK TIRELESSLY TO UNITE ALL AMERICANS OF CONSCIENCE, NEGRO AND WHITE, TO ACT AT ONCE.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON MUST BE TOLD HE WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR TAKING ALL MEASURES TO STOP THE IMPENDING SUMMER IN THE GHETTOS.

NOTHING LESS THAN THE ENDING OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND USING THE BILLIONS WASTED IN DESTRUCTION AND DEATH FOR LIFE AND CONSTRUCTION WILL MAKE POSSIBLE MEANINGFUL SOLUTIONS OF THE CRITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THOSE LIVING IN THE GHETTOS.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY PROPOSED IN 1964 A \$15 BILLION A YEAR PROGRAM FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF THE GHETTOS. BUT EMERGENCY STEPS CAN AND MUST BE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Emergency Program

TOWARD THIS GOAL WE PROPOSE AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM TO INCLUDE:

1. An immediate \$5 billion appropriation for a **SUMMER JOB RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM** for our Negro ghettos.
2. Immediate Federal intervention in Cleveland to **RECONSTRUCT THE HOUGH AREA** and to protect the Negro people of that city from threatened police and vigilante violence.
3. Federal prosecution of those responsible for the police and National Guard assaults on Negro colleges in Texas and Mississippi. Release of all Negro students jailed in these unprovoked attacks and full restitution for personal injury and property damage. Federal guarantees against any recurrence of attacks.
4. Prompt Federal action against the National Rifle Association for its incitement to racist vigilanteism and against all other bands organized to foment and perpetuate assaults on the Negro people.
5. The immediate seating of Representative Adam Clayton Powell and a halt to legislation in Congress perpetrating racial gerrymandering of Congressional districts.
6. Restoration of Muhammad Ali's legitimate title and cessation of the persecution and harassment of all militant Negro peace and freedom fighters.

WE APPEAL TO ALL, BLACK AND WHITE, WHO CHERISH PEACE AND DEMOCRACY:

DO NOT WAIT FOR THE LONGEST HOTTEST SUMMER TO HAPPEN!

TOGETHER WE CAN COMPEL OUR PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO ACT.

DEMAND THAT THEY TAKE STEPS AT ONCE TO CARRY OUT THESE MINIMUM EMERGENCY MEASURES.

RALLY SUPPORT FOR THIS PROGRAM IN YOUR CHURCH, UNION, PEACE, CIVIL RIGHTS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.

FORM COMMITTEES OF BLACK AND WHITE IN EVERY COMMUNITY TO PREVENT RACISTS ASSAULTS ON NEGRO COMMUNITIES AND TO PROMOTE RACIAL UNITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THIS EMERGENCY PROGRAM!

By the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.



Gus Hall,
General Secretary



Henry Winston,
National Chairman

by James E. Jackson
introduction by
Henry Winston



the meaning of
**BLACK
POWER**

15¢

The Meaning of "Black Power"

By JAMES E. JACKSON

With an introduction by
HENRY WINSTON



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INTRODUCTION

The real substance of the slogan "Black Power" corresponds to the innermost desires of the Negro people and all democratic white masses to put an end to Jim Crowism, segregation and discrimination and for the achievement of full equality for the Negro people in the United States.

The fight to put an end to second-class citizenship for the Negro people is at this moment the very heart of the struggle for democracy for *all the people of the United States*.

It is necessary to see the relationship of the struggle for Negro rights to the total fight against reaction and fascism which expresses itself on the one hand in the criminal war of aggression against the people of Vietnam, and on the other, in the spread of racist ideas and racist practices against the Negro people.

In this pamphlet, James E. Jackson, publisher of *The Worker*, exposes the conscious and deliberate distortions of the slogan "Black Power" by those whose aim is to conceal this simple truth. This outstanding Communist makes a significant contribution to this discussion in which an entire people seeks to find a meaningful and effective path of struggle to bring about economic, political and social equality.

The author was born in Richmond, Va. 51 years ago and has been a life-long student and participant in the struggle for Negro rights. He is a graduate of Virginia Union and Howard Universities and was one of the field research workers for Gunnar Myrdal's *America's Dilemma*. Jackson was one of the founders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and for many years played an outstanding role in the South for the right of Negroes to vote, against the poll tax and against lily-white primaries. He was also among the early pioneers seeking to organize the unorganized in the South and helped to organize the tobacco workers in Virginia.

The name James E. Jackson is associated with all of the major democratic struggles and in particular the struggle for Negro rights of the '30s, '40s, '50s and '60s, in the North as well as in the South.

James E. Jackson, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States, distinguished himself during the darkest days of the '50s when all aspects of liberty were attacked. He drafted the *Common Program for the South* which played a big part in helping to rally democratic masses in the South against the McCarthyite-Dixiecrat-Ku Klux Klan alliance and helped to create more favorable conditions for today's struggle for full equality in the South.

It is urged that this essay, which expresses the viewpoint of the Communist Party, U.S.A., be carefully read and studied.

HENRY WINSTON
National Chairman, C.P.U.S.A.

JAMES E. JACKSON

The Meaning of "Black Power"

From the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott, which the Reverend Martin Luther King led in 1956, to the Freedom March through Mississippi which James Meredith initiated on June 5 of this year, the struggle of Negro Americans to secure their citizenship rights to full political, economic and social equality has been the most visible battle banner on the frontier of social progress in our country for a decade.

Enormous energy has been expended in great mass actions of Negroes and their white supporters in dramatizing the demands for equality and freedom and for an end to segregation and discrimination. In these struggles men, women and youth of the Negro freedom movement have made many sacrifices. Scores have been martyred; thousands have been imprisoned; schools, churches and homes have been bombed. When contrasted with the situation that prevailed a decade ago, the Negro freedom movement can take justifiable pride in the significant gains which its militant struggles have forced the ruling class to yield. However, when measured against the rights which white Americans take for granted as their birthright, and when weighed against the suffering and sacrifices exacted in the last decade of hard fought battles, the advances which Negro Americans have made toward the goal of equality and freedom have indeed been insubstantial. All of the key indices of their special oppression remain as before: Negroes are the most disfranchised politically, the most jobless and underemployed economically; in terms of social well-being they are the most deprived—ill-housed, medically uncared-for, educationally and culturally denied, their dignity as human beings is constantly violated by anti-Negro slurs and defamation, by the practices and precepts of the doctrine of white racist supremacy.

After a decade of pragmatic pursuit of obvious objectives essential for the attainment of a status of equality with all other citizens, the need for a summing-up of experience and the definition of a theory of Negro freedom as an aid and guide to the further development of the movement has become a matter of concern to the leadership.

The Concept of Black Power

The catch-phrase or slogan of Black Power has emerged as a rather sensationalized by-product of the new endeavors of Negro leadership

to formulate a strategic and tactical pattern of guidelines, to elaborate a theory of the advance of the Negro freedom movement.

The primary use of the term Black Power was in connection with the campaigns to boost the registration by Negroes for the right to vote. It was also used to describe the consequence of Negroes withholding their purchasing power against stores which discriminated against them; it was used to describe the potential power of the economic boycott in the tactical armory of the local Negro community. Stokely Carmichael, Chairman of SNCC, put the phrase Black Power into sloganized form during speeches on the 260-mile Meredith Mississippi Freedom March. In doing so he was seeking to generalize certain positive experience of the Lowndes County, Alabama Freedom Organization which had fielded an all-Negro (Black Panther) party in the local elections this year. His central emphasis was that Negroes should not hesitate to utilize situations where they are forced into a separated majority of the population "to grasp the political power in those areas where Negroes predominate." Elaborating on this particular concept behind the phrase, Black Power, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party leader, Mrs. Victoria Gray, said in a press interview:

The MFDP is interested in consolidating a base of power in the black community. This is our concern.

But we are not interested basically in color—and we have said this in our campaign. Our interest is in changing the political and the economic system of this entire state and this ultimately involves white people as well as blacks. But this does not have to be a contradiction with the SNCC concept of Black Power.

In a declaration printed as an ad broadside in the *New York Times* of July 31, a National Committee of Negro Churchmen issued a statement on Black Power signed by some 30 prominent Negro clergymen of major denominations. They expressed themselves that: "Powerlessness breeds a race of beggars. . . . Having no power to implement the demands of conscience, the concern for justice is transmuted into a distorted form of love, which, in the absence of justice, becomes chaotic self-surrender. . . . A more equal sharing of power is precisely what is required as the precondition of authentic human interaction. . . ." What the "disinherited" must have, the clergymen point out, is an increased "capacity to participate with power—i.e., to have some organized political and economic strength to really influence people with whom one interacts. . . ." They declared, further, that

"Negroes need power in order to participate more effectively at all levels of the life of our Nation."

Essentially, there is general agreement among Negro spokesmen today that the chant, "Black Power," is reflective of a determination on the part of the Negro Freedom Movement to build up a maximum strength of united action in all situations in which Negroes are the preponderant number in the total, to create local bases of political power and economic strength, and thereby transform their isolated ghettos into positions of influence, of "Black Power."

This aspect of the concept of Black Power corresponds very much to what has been stated in the Resolution on the Negro Question of the Communist Party in this regard. The Communist Party's position adopted at its 17th Convention in 1959 and affirmed and further elaborated at its 18th Convention in June of this year, stated that:

Negro Americans are determined to build ever closer their unity in order to wage the struggle even more militantly to break down all remaining barriers to their exercise of any and all political economic and social rights enjoyed by other citizens.

The great masses of Negroes unite not in order to separate themselves from the life of the country. They unite to more effectively employ the strength of their own numbers and the weight of their alliances with other parts of the population to level all barriers to their fullest integration into all aspects of the economic, political and social life of the American people as a whole. They are forging an internal unity to facilitate their struggle for integration as free and equal American citizens.

And several years in advance of the current concern with this aspect of the problems of the movement, the Communist Party pointed out the dialectical relationship of the work to utilize local situations where Negro voters constituted the majority as bases of local political power to strengthen the overall struggle for genuine representative government. We said:

The Negro people in the United States must secure their rightful share of governmental power. In those urban and rural communities where they are the larger part of the population generally, and in the deep South areas where they are the larger part of the population particularly, they must constitute the majority power of government.

In its essence, therefore, the struggle for the rights of the Negro people is not merely a "civil rights" fight, it is a political struggle for the power to secure and safeguard the freedom of a people. . . .

It is a struggle for a just share of representation nationally; it

is a struggle for majority rule in those localities where Negroes are the dominant people in the population.

The Total Program

The Communist Party has long recognized that the struggle to create the conditions for the Negro people to exercise the power in the areas of their majority is an important part of the true program for Negro freedom. Yet, this does not and cannot justify the requirements of the whole of Negro people. In terms of the country as a whole, Negro Americans are more often than not cast in a minority situation, therefore, the fight to guarantee fullest protection and enforcement of the equal rights of the minority is no less important to the cause of Negro freedom. Also, the struggle against prejudice and racist practices and the fortification and enforcement of an adequate body of law against victimization and discrimination of individuals because of race and color remains an important part of the program for fulfilling the rights of the Negro people. Indeed, the absence of prejudice means a Negro should enjoy the right to fill any position which he or she is capable of regardless of the proportion of Negroes in the given situation.

The perspective and struggle to establish Black Power bases of local political control in the deep South and in metropolitan slums of the North ought not to be confused with any notions of Negro exclusiveness or political isolationism. Such Black Power positions of strength would prove useful to a total strategy for Negro freedom only insofar as they enhanced the capability of the Negro movement to consummate more favorable alliance relations with comparable disadvantaged and objectively "anti-establishment" classes and forces among the white population.

The mass of Negroes who are poor and working-class have no choice but to seek to effect alliances with the comparably disadvantaged whites who are exploited by the ruling class of monopolist interests which dominate the society. Black Power of itself is not and cannot be sufficient to overcome the tyranny of the power of the monopoly capitalists. Theirs is the power behind Negro enslavement as well as working class exploitation in the final analysis. Theirs is the power that stands astride the path of progress toward freedom for the Negro people and social advance for the nation. To win significant victories from it will require not only the maximum united action of the Negro people but Negro and white working-class unity in allied and coordinated struggle against the common oppressor and in behalf

of the common goals of the poor and the exploited. The National Committee of Negro Churchmen gave an excellent expression of this strategic necessity of seeking a fighting alliance relationship with social forces in the population who are objectively "going our way" in order to fashion the scale of power required to win. They said:

We must organize not only among ourselves but with other groups in order that we can, together, gain power sufficient to change this nation's sense of what is NOW important and what must be done NOW . . . We and all other Americans are one. Our history and destiny are indissolubly linked. If the future is to belong to any of us, it must be prepared for all of us whatever our racial or religious backgrounds . . . we are persons and the power of all groups must be wielded to make visible our common humanity.

There are other concepts associated with the discussion about Black Power which are of significance to the further development of the practical activity of the movement as well as relating to the theory of the freedom movement.

One of these is the concept of the reestablishment of Negro hegemony over the leadership of all major departments of the Negro freedom movement. This is a demand for a new quality to Negro-white relations within the Negro freedom movement; it demands an end to all paternalistic and privileged assumptions on the part of white participants in the Negro freedom movement; that is to say, the white supporters of the movement must not arrogate to themselves roles of super-advisors of the leadership as the price for their participation. Also, leadership of such organizations as SNCC and CORE have called for a greater sensitivity to the mores of the Negro community on the part of white workers in the movement so as not to affront the dignity of those very people with whom they have joined for the fight. In general, these organizations have called for their white supporters to make their first concentration in the working class areas of the adjacent white communities. Especially do the Negro leaders now challenge the organized labor movement to make their support to the cause of Negro freedom more visible and more substantial in terms of policing their own unions, areas of influence and authority for ending discriminatory practices in employment, housing, upgrading, apprenticeship and other training programs, and election to union office. Above all, Negro leaders demand of the labor leaders that they carry through the long awaited task of undertaking the organization of the unorganized Southern workers, Negro and white, of factory and farm.

Negro Leaders and Vietnam

Another question which has been given widespread discussion in connection with the dialogue on the theory and practice of the Negro freedom movement, which the Black Power issue triggered, has been that of the effect of the foreign policy of the government upon the goals of the Negro people.

Never before have so substantial a section of the Negro leadership come out in vigorous opposition to a war in which the U.S. government was engaged. In the past, individual Negro leaders have opposed various foreign policies and particular acts of aggression by the government, but never before have entire organizations of the Negro people—as is the case in respect to SNCC and CORE—come out in unequivocal denunciation of a war in which a high proportion of Negro soldiers have been impressed, to kill and be killed. In addition to Carmichael and McKissick, leaders of SNCC and CORE respectively, the Nobel Peace Prize winner and best known Negro leader, Reverend Martin Luther King, has come out against the war which the Johnson government wages in Vietnam. The resistance of Negroes to Johnson's genocidal war against the people of Vietnam is not only disclosed in the position of its civil rights leaders and clergymen, but in the growing number of Negro youth who defy the draft boards, the army induction centers, and in the number of Negro soldiers in the U.S. armed forces' stockades in Vietnam who resist serving on "hunt-and-kill" missions against the people of Vietnam.

Carmichael, McKissick, King and others have raised the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity between the Negroes of the United States and the victims of U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, as well as African and Latin American countries as a vital strategy for uniting the cause of Negro freedom with the interests of the majority of mankind. They have pointed out that for the American Negro to adopt a position in support of U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war—as in respect to Vietnam—would be to isolate themselves from the overwhelming majority of mankind. This represents not only a meaningful contribution of Negro Americans to the growing power of the world front to force the U.S. government to quit Vietnam but it also represents a new depth of comprehension of the true nature of the social and class forces within the country and the world arena on the part of an important sector of the Negro freedom movement. It has demonstrated by its opposition to the Vietnam war that it associates the destiny of the just cause of

Negro freedom with the main social tendency of our epoch and is not beguiled by the apparent overriding power of U.S. imperialism.

Distorted Views

Seeking sensations and fostering all opportunities for divisionism and conflict among the component sections of the Negro freedom movement, and between Negro and white, the press and television have been waving the phrase Black Power before the eyes of the nation with alarming interpretations. It is represented as a black nationalist answer to white supremacy and as the doctrine for a ghetto rising of blacks against whites in the great cities of the country.

The ideological provocateurs of the press find some encouragement for their sensationalizing of parodies of concepts about the Black Power phrase in some speeches and articles of certain Negro spokesmen who sometimes endow the two words with powers that they cannot and should not possess. At times they even suggest that by uniting their own strength, Negroes can go it alone, by virtue of the fact that they would "control" politically the central-cities of a score of metropolitan centers of the country. What these poorly informed speakers and demagogic commentators like the *Liberator* magazine's editorial writer forget, or don't know, is the actual nature of the "power structure" in this country: the corporate elite of monopolists whose power over the Congress, the White House and the Pentagon rests on the solid material base of de facto ownership of the vast majority of the whole economy.

Also, in responding to the atrocities of the police against the Negro marchers struggling to push back the walls of their ghettos to enlarge the living space and secure some job opportunities, some speakers have suggested that Negroes could organize their own policing system to counter the violence of the racists and the police.

The concept of self-defense is a well established practice in life on the part of American working people. Furthermore, it is given official sanction in the Constitution of the U.S. The right of the Negro community or of an individual Negro citizen to armed self-defense in face of wanton assault by mobsters, racists, or other lawless elements is one of the manhood rights of citizens of this country and does not need the advocacy of anyone. The fact that circumstances have prevailed where Negroes have been abandoned to mob terror by law enforcement authorities—and indeed in many situations the officers of the law, sheriffs and policemen, have themselves committed "the deeds most foul"—does not make the responsibility of the Federal

Government any less for securing the lives and property of Negroes, while protecting them in the full exercise of their constitutional rights to a non-segregated participating share in public affairs anywhere in this country. Negroes have in the past and will in the future defend themselves against racist violence, but their demand remains for the government to discharge its duty to safeguard the lives and property of all of its citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

The widespread discussion which has developed about the several interpretations of the cry of Black Power, which was raised by marchers on the walk from Memphis to Jackson last June, is part of a seeking for sound theory to illuminate the pathway of progress for the Negro freedom movement.

The Communist Party has already made important contributions in elaborating theoretical problems and strategic concepts of the Negro freedom movement. As the leadership of the mass movement now addresses itself to the problem of historic direction and relationship of the Negro people's cause to the goals of peace and the change of the system of society itself, the Communists will continue to make key contributions.

Negro Freedom and the Class Struggle

In summary, we fully support the struggle of the Negro people to secure the power required to free themselves from racist tyranny, exploitation and social discrimination. At the same time we point out that the struggle for winning freedom has to be waged in more areas than just those situations in which Negroes constitute the majority.

It is clearly evident, that for the Freedom Movement to accumulate the power required to secure full freedom, more than political and organizational build-up of "Black Power," more than the self-organization and militant action of the Negro people themselves is required.

It is necessary to win broad strata of the white masses to an active participation in the struggle for the freedom rights of the Negro people. On the basis of mutual advantage and advanced self-interest, it is necessary and possible to establish a fighting partnership between the Negro freedom movement and the organized labor movement, and with various organized categories of the population who are victimized by the monopolists' establishment. Already extensive joint-actions between the Negro freedom movement and the peace movement to end the war in Vietnam have taken place and continue to develop.

Negro Americans, being overwhelmingly working people, are victimized by class exploitation; the racism deprivation and discrimination which they suffer is the systematic super-exploitation and robbery practiced in accord with the laws of the system upon the most underprivileged part of the nation's working people, the Negro people. Therefore, the struggle of the Negro people for freedom can be viewed as a specialized part of the general class struggle of the jobless and working poor against the reign of the monopolists—the working class against the capitalist class. The flaming struggle for Negro freedom which rages these days in the streets of the great cities as well as along the rural roads and in the country towns, is a part of the revolutionary processes which are rending the old social system beyond repair. This ongoing struggle constitutes a powerful wing of the front of working-class and anti-monopoly people's struggle for those programs which will open the way to bringing into being a new order—socialism.

The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions, yet made to her August claims, have been born of earnest struggle. The conflict has been exciting, agitating, all-absorbing and for the time being putting all other humanists to silence. It must do this or it does nothing. If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters. This struggle may be a moral one, or it may be a physical one; or it may be both moral and physical; but it must be struggle. Power concedes nothing without demand. It never did, and it never will.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

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REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 8/31/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/2 - 8/29/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY RB
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [Redacted] dated 5/15/67 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified confidential because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:				
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
APPROVED						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE:						100-66078-1224			SEARCHED		
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)									INDEXED		
1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)									SERIALIZED		
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)									FILED		
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)											
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)											
1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM)											
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM)											
③ - Los Angeles (100-66078)											
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations					
Agency											
Request Recd.											
Date Fwd.											
How Fwd.											
By											

LA 100-66078

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1

LA T-2

LA T-3

LA T-4

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

LA T-8

LA T-9

LA T-10

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LA 100-66078

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-12

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-13

[REDACTED]

Baltimore

[REDACTED]

LA T-14

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-15

[REDACTED]

LA T-16

[REDACTED]

LA T-17

[REDACTED]

LA T-18

[REDACTED]

LA T-19

[REDACTED]

LA T-20

[REDACTED]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: [Redacted]
Date: 8/31/67

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Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in racial matters through W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, and SCDCP plans and strategy in the Negro and Mexican-American communities set forth.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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DETAILS:

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (4/14/67)

At a regular meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held on April 10, 1967, at 3048 Victoria Street, it was mentioned the Communist Party (CP) was hoping to start up a Negro Labor Commission again.

LA T-2 (4/21/67)

At a meeting of the SCDCP District Council, held on April 8, 1967, at 7213 Beverly Boulevard, [redacted], a member of the District Council, SCDCP, spoke and mentioned among other things that peace must be tied into the Negro question and also into domestic issues.

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LA T-5 (5/3/67)
LA T-6 (5/3/67)

At a meeting of the SCDCP, held on April 30, 1967, at the Dooto Music Center, 135th Street and Central Avenue, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, National Chairman of the Negro Affairs Commission of the CP, USA, was the main speaker. He spoke on the civil rights issue, among other things. He defended the stand that CASSIUS CLAY had taken in the draft and suggested that there should be mass support for "MUHAMMAD ALI" and also for ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

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LA T-7 (5/10/67)

At a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP, on May 3, 1967, at 1230 West 68th Street, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke and mentioned that Negroes must use their \$27 billion buying power to boycott for their rights in jobs, fair housing, and so forth. He also stated that at least 21 riots of a Watts nature had taken place over the nation and that this had been predicted as something that would surely come to pass if the Negro was not given a better than second class citizenship status.

LA T-8 (5/4/67)

At a meeting of the Lucy Parsons Club, SCDCP, held April 26, 1967, at 833 North Kingsley, a report was given concerning the area meeting on Mexican-American work. It was reported that plans are being made to contact church groups or other groups in the community and to get them involved in the election campaign of Dr. [redacted] for the School Board of Education.

LA T-8 (5/4/67)

A meeting of the SCDCP was held on April 24, 1967, at 2116 Glendale Boulevard. At this meeting, [redacted] editor of the "People's World" (PW), long time CP member, led the discussion concerning the matter of where the CP now stands in Mexican-American work. [redacted] stated that the PW was participating in the various elections where Mexican-American were involved, principally the campaign of Dr. [redacted] for the Los Angeles Board of Education.

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The PW is a west coast communist newspaper.

LA T-11 (5/11/67)

At meeting of the Chairmen of the Clubs in the Echo Park Section, SCDCP, was held on May 1, 1967, at 1860 Morton Avenue. One of the Club Chairmen, [redacted] spoke concerning the Mexican-American meeting. She mentioned the [redacted] campaign and stated that the various clubs were to be active in community activities of this nature.

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LA T-1 (5/26/67)
LA T-12 (5/10/67)
LA T-14 (5/24/67)
LA T-15 (5/29/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on May 8, 1967, at Third Avenue and Washington Boulevard. BILL TAYLOR, Chairman of Negro Affairs, SCDCP, announced that there would be a "Black Power Conference" to be held May 26, 27, and 28, 1967, at Jefferson High School, Los Angeles. He said that the main issue of the conference was to be for full Negro representation in politics. He said that if white people are allowed to attend that all those that could possibly do so should attend.

LA T-12 (5/17/67)
LA T-15 (5/29/67)
LA T-17 (5/23/67)
LA T-19 (5/26/67)

A meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held on May 15, 1967, at 3048 Victoria. One of the Party members reported that he had attended a conference which had been set up for the purpose of discussing the situation in Watts. The people at the conference felt that the conditions in Watts were worse than they had been before the riots.

LA T-13 (6/9/67)

Informant stated that in conjunction with a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, to be held in June, 1967, a meeting of the National Commission on Negro Affairs will also be called.

LA T-16 (5/31/67)

A meeting of the Watts Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held on May 23, 1967, at 325 East 108th Street. The main discussion at this meeting was about STOKELY CARMICHAEL and his "Black Power" speech which would be held at Jefferson High School on June 26, 1967.

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LA T-2 (5/12/67)

At a meeting of the Executive Board, SCDP, held on May 2, 1967, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the peace movement has been greatly extended through the new element of civil rights plus peace which has indicated a new move and a new stage in the peace movement, and that although the civil rights movement has suffered in several areas as a result of joining with the peace movement, and there is a certain amount of cleavage which has developed as a result of the civil rights and the peace movement joining together. LIGHTFOOT also stated that there must be an acceleration of the whole question of the civil rights struggle in that the Communists must concentrate on the question of jobs for Negroes. LIGHTFOOT also stated that the CP should support ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in his fight against the power structure. This meeting was held at 1142 South Serrano.

LA T-18 (5/22/67)

At a meeting of the SCDP, held May 20, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDP, stated that there is an increased fight for peace despite the growing war, and that MARTIN LUTHER KING's relating the Negro freedom to the peace movement is of great importance.

LA T-20 (6/2/67)

A board meeting of the MSS, SCDP, was held May 22, 1967, at 3048 Victoria Avenue. At this meeting, [redacted] of the Negro Affairs Committee, spoke. She mentioned that the Black Power Conference was being held that weekend and suggested that all Negro Party members should make an effort to attend.

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LA T-8 (6/29/67)

A meeting of the Lucy Parsons Club of the SCDP was held on June 27, 1967, at 4946 Marathon Street. At this meeting, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDP, stated that the Negro people have reached the conclusion that they have to fight for survival, and the "White Government Structure" will try to suppress more and more the Negro civil rights movement.

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(2) W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS (See Appendix)

LA T-2 (4/11/67)

At the District Council meeting of the 40 member board of the SCDCP, held on February 25, 1967, at 7213 Beverly Boulevard, it was stated that the main goal now of the Du Bois Clubs would be to work in the Negro and Mexican communities.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS

LA T-9 (5/4/67)

At a meeting of Discussion Unlimited (see appendix), held on April 21, 1967, at 400 West Washington Boulevard, WILLIAM C. TAYLOR (supra) spoke and stated that the Negroes in the United States must unite with the labor forces within the country to achieve equality in the economic market. He further remarked that as long as some Negroes are being deprived of their rights and are treated as second class citizens, the rest of the American society is also second class and has not as yet achieved its own freedom.

LA T-10 (5/3/67)

At the 17th Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (LACDBR) (see appendix) held on April 29, 1967, at 118 North Larchmont Boulevard, the main speaker was ROSE CHERNIN, the Executive Director of the LACDBR. She stated that she viewed with alarm the worsening conditions of the Negro ghettos and stated that it was their responsibility to join with, and in the defense of, the Negro freedom struggles for peace, jobs, decent housing and so forth.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-3 (4/19/67)

At a meeting of the CP members and non-CP members, all Negroes, held on April 17, 1967, at 1142 South Serrano,

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it was mentioned that the purpose of the meeting was called for an attempt to try to establish some medium between Negro Communists and Negro non-Communists. There was also some discussion about organizing a group of Negroes who would be interested in joining together and that each person present at the meeting should attempt to bring several Negroes to the upcoming Black Power Conference.

LA T-4 (4/18/67)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, held April 12, 1967, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, BILL TAYLOR (supra) stated that there were less than 25 Negroes in the CP in the SCDCP and that 19 of them were in the MSS. He stated that something must be done or, in other words; we must come up with a plan to overcome this Negro shortage.

LA T-5 (4/26/67)

At the Section leadership meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held on April 5, 1967, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, BILL TAYLOR made a proposal that the MSS begin to have a series of open meetings where non-CP people can be invited for the purpose of being recruited into the CP. BILL TAYLOR also mentioned that there would be a National Black Power Conference on July 10, 1967, in New York City, New York, and stated that it is important that Negroes of the CP be at these conferences.

LA T-2 (6/21/67)

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the SCDCP, held on June 6, 1967, at 1142 South Serrano, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, spoke and indicated that what the CP must do is to wait and see the results of the Black Power Conference, which was held on May 26, 1967, and then possibly come out with a Party statement dealing with the whole question of the Negro community.

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LA T-4 (5/19/67)

At a meeting of the combined Organization Secretaries and Club Chairmen of the MSS, SCDCP, held on May 8, 1967, at 2128 Third Avenue, informant stated that ROSE CHERNIN, who is a member of the SCDCP, at this meeting, proposed that the CP be urged to immediately organize an immediate protest for the release of the Black Panthers who were arrested in Sacramento, California.

APPENDIX

DISCUSSION UNLIMITED, INC.

Records of the Division of Corporations, California State of Department of Investments, Los Angeles, California, indicate that Discussion Unlimited filed its Articles of Incorporation as a nonprofit corporation, with the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, on or about June 4, 1963, noting its principal site of office as Los Angeles County, California. The aims and purposes of the organization, as listed in the Articles of Incorporation, are "...to promote full and open discussion on our society and problems".

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that Discussion Unlimited, Inc. actually was originated in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1962, and was composed largely of a number of present and former Communist Party members who assist in staging panel forums and in promoting such events. Original coordinator of the group was [redacted], who in 1961, was educational director of the Southern California District Communist Party.

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This source was recontacted on April 9, 1965, and indicated that the basic concept of Discussion Unlimited, Inc. has not changed. It continues to present "left ideas" to at least partially non-committed audiences. It proposes to develop special activities around various issues on an irregular basis. It is not a membership organization, and does not hold regular meetings as such, but rather is strictly a forum-type organization.

On May 10, 1967, another source reported that Discussion Unlimited, Inc. continues to operate as a forum-type organization.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for
Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104, describes this committee as follows:

1. "A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950, and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ***' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12, and 51.)

2. "Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born'; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations'.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX. CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for
Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore, subject to the discipline of the Party * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operation head' since the time of its organization.

~~"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182, on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"~~

The "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, issue of 4/23/66, contained an account of results of the 16th Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born which was held 4/16/66. The accomplishments include a change of name for the organization to Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as Defense of the Bill of Rights is all inclusive.

A source advised on 5/16/67 that the Los Angeles ~~Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights~~, still referred to by many individuals as the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

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APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CPUSA furnishes the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September 1966, [redacted] stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also, in September, 1966, [redacted] stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

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The second source advised that in September 1966, [redacted] stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries, and Marxism, and in April 1967; Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
August 31, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
 IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA
 dated and captioned as above
 at Los Angeles.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
September 8, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

- 12 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - USA, Los Angeles (RM)
- 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
- 1 - NIS, San Diego (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)
- ② Los Angeles (157-943)
- ① 100-66078

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SERIALIZED *Red*
FILED *Ed*

LDJ/dmf
(19) *dmf*

100-66078-1230

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

	<u>Pages</u>
I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION.	4
II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS.	5
III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL.	7
IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION.	9
V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED.	10
VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS	11
VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION.	12
VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS.	13

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken in consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" page A 7 of August 25, 1967, was an article reporting on the travel of almost 2,500 Negro boys and girls from Watts to Camp Roberts, California, the base from which national guard troops moved out to quell the 1965 Watts riot. The article reported Camp Roberts military officials happily organized base improvement chores. In addition to work and play the youngsters received continued education they had been receiving through the Watts Community Conservation Corps, administered by the Watts Labor Community Action Council (WLCAC).

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 25, 1967, I-28, was an article reporting that 29 Watts youths and two adult counselors had quit the Camp Roberts project sponsored by the WLCAC. John Butler, one of the counselors stated they had left because it was "like a concentration camp." Amos Lincoln, the other counselor stated there was too much work and no vacation. Lincoln stated Ted Watkins, head of the WLCAC "ran around cussing out members of his staff in front of the kids." When Lincoln talked to Watkins about this Watkins said if he did not like it, "to get the hell out." Watkins and the counselors remaining denied the charge, pointing out that "2400 kids were still at Roberts enjoying themselves."

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TED WATKINS

Source 1 advised on June 7, 1954, that [] [] was recruited into the Southeast Section, Southern Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in 1950.

Source 2 advised on September 10, 1954, that [] had attended two meetings of the Watts Section Council, Moranda Smith Division, LACCP, in 1954. At one of these meetings, he was described as a CP Club Chairman.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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Source 3 advised on January 18, 1957, he had learned [] had left the CP but had no further information concerning him.

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Source 4 advised in September 1966 that [] [], a United Auto Workers representative, was assigned by the United Auto Workers to work with the WLCAC.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 21, 1967, II-12, was an article reporting that Dr. L. L. White, Minister of the Holman Methodist Church, Los Angeles, preached in a sermon that what the Negro people need was a "Black Moses" to lead them to "freedom and to dignity". He urged the congregation to identify with all elements of the Negro community, even the "radicals" such as black power advocate H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael. He stated the Negro had to develop a sense of community. He stated that "the newspapers can say what they will about Brown and Carmichael, but they are colored and you are too." He stated that the Negro must develop pride in himself, that he was "brainwashed" to keep him a slave and "we live in those after-effects", hence the need for a Moses to "deliver" them.

On August 24, 1967, source 5, a prominent Negro leader in the Los Angeles area advised he was pleased with the news coverage of the Watts Festival in that they were playing up the positive side of actions in Watts. Source advised the biggest concern in the Negro community was a growing class struggle. He believed the middle class of both the Negro and other races did not understand this situation. He believed there was a growing trend on the part of young Negro people indicating they did not care where their help came from, whether it was from the U.S., from Cuba, China, or elsewhere. He stated the poorest people in the U.S., regardless of race are way ahead of the poverty stricken in foreign countries; however the poor are generally unaware of this.

Source stated he attended a meeting where H. Rap Brown spoke on August 13, 1967, and he felt Brown's appeal was only to those of the extremely militant youth. Source further stated that while he was encouraged by the efforts of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) to increase police-community relations, there were indications that the Negroes reached by the LAPD were not the ones they need to influence.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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Source 5 stated he felt there was a tendency on the part of the LAPD to play down the danger from agitators. Source believed the agitators were expanding, particularly among the young people. Source stated he considered [redacted] [redacted], who heads the organization Self Leadership for All Nationalities Today (SLANT) was a good natural leader who was extremely effective in his ability to communicate. Source believed [redacted] could well be a "professional revolutionary."

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Source 6, a high official of the LAPD advised the LAPD was encouraged due to the fact there was no racial violence over the Labor Day weekend, and stated that while the possibility of violence continued, the general atmosphere becomes more calm as the end of summer approaches.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under the following sections have been involved in the local racial situation:

Section II

The WLCAC is active in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

Section III

SLANT remains active in black nationalist activities in the Watts area.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND
INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED.

The following individuals referred to under the following sections have been involved in the local racial situation:

Section II

[REDACTED] heads the WLCAC in the Watts area.

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Section III

[REDACTED] of the organization SLANT remains active in the Los Angeles area.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 21, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that law enforcement officials stated they had learned three major lessons from ghetto riots:

- (1) Something must be done to improve communications between police and minority groups.
- (2) Riots become full-blown when police fail to handle initial incidents of violence swiftly.
- (3) Once riots get going, police and national guardsmen often find themselves unable to deal with the riots.

The article reported on the community relations programs of various cities. It cited Chicago's program of using young police cadets and poverty program employees to collect gripes of residents in minority areas, which are relayed to appropriate agencies.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 22, 1967, II-8, was an article reporting that the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had voted on August 21, 1967, to suspend summer program funds of the Social Action Training Center (SATC) because the center refused to provide information about its activities. The SATC was originally funded to develop leadership training of outstanding minority individuals through "non-violent attacks on the legalism, paternalism, and tokenism of a white-dominated society.....". They received \$150,000.00 from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for one year, plus \$12,000.00 from the EYOA for its summer program. John Pratt, Director of the Southern California Council of Churches, the delegate agency of the

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

SATC stated in a letter that the SATC had deviated from its original proposal. Walter Bremond, SATC director, stated their purpose was to "hook up with the people in the ghetto.... which includes H. Rap Brown." Bremond was chairman of a rally at 8211 South Broadway, where Brown addressed a group of Negroes. Willard Murray, assistant to Mayor Samuel Yorty suggested the funds may have been suspended because the SATC announced the above rally at which Brown spoke.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of August 22, 1967, page A-9, was an article reporting that Los Angeles County would receive approximately 11 million dollars in Federal funds for the war on poverty for the fiscal year 1967-1968, fifty percent less than requested. The EYOA announced it would appeal the drastic cut in programs and would request four and one half million dollars more. The article referred to the suspension of the SATC program (above) and stated this was the first time the EYOA had ever cancelled a summer crash program for one of its agencies.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/8/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Director dated 8/29/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Local military agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity of Source</u>
1	[Redacted]
2	[Redacted]
3	Former [Redacted] is [Redacted] [Redacted] Compton, California

b6
b7C
b7D

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
- ② - Los Angeles
(1-100-66078) (CIRM)

LDJ/dmf
(5) *ad*

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED *Ed*
FILED *Ed*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge.

100-66078-1231

LA 157-943

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity of Source</u>
4	Mrs. [redacted] Secretary United Auto Workers, Los Angeles
5	[redacted] Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company
6	[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified confidential because data furnished by source 1, 2, and 6, could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. In the two week period from August 21, 1967, through September 4, 1967, nine potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
September 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Declassified
by 6922, 6-29-77
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Region II, 115th MI (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
1 - NIS, San Diego (RM)
1 - USA, Los Angeles (RM)
1 - Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)
② - Los Angeles
① - 100-66078) (CIRM)
LDJ/RB *lfo*
(18)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED *lfo*
FILED *lfo*

100-66078-1258

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL VIOLENCE

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken in consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In the "UCLA Summer Bruin," newspaper of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), issue of August 4, 1967, page 1, was an article reporting that Louis Lomax, controversial television commentator, who had just returned from Detroit, Michigan, spoke on the UCLA campus on the Negro Revolution. He stated it pained him greatly, but there was evidence that "highly organized, totally militaristic group of ... black power revolutionaries" had turned a regular Negro-police confrontation into a disastrous display of violence. He stated once an uprising starts, "the human element takes over." He also blamed Negro leaders for failing to get out into the streets in Detroit. Lomax suggested that militant and "black nationalist" Negroes must be brought into the policy-making structures of the cities and he also suggested a possible guaranteed yearly wage program.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," a Los Angeles Negro newspaper of August 31, 1967, page B-5, was an article reporting that a United States District Court Judge had ordered the arrest of Norman Earl Richmond, a convicted draft dodger, when he failed to appear for sentencing in court. Richmond's defense against the charge of evading the draft was based on the claim that Negroes as "colonial subject" were not subject to the draft.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 7, 1967, page B-5, was an article reporting on a summer project entitled "Job Power," a project of the Westminster Neighborhood Association, a Negro self-help organization, receiving poverty funds. The project is called unique in that it provides summer work for more than 200 young people and also has established businesses which, it is hoped, will provide jobs for hundreds more the year round. The project is funded through the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA), and the businesses established included gardening, catering, answering and delivery services, and a maintenance company.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 7, 1967, page A-4, was an article written by City Councilman Thomas Bradley. The article reported Mayor Yorty had submitted an ordinance to the City Council which would grant the Police Commission broad powers to control parades throughout the city. Bradley wrote that he found the following imperfections in the ordinance:

1. A fee of \$10.00 to \$250.00 would be required and Mr. Bradley felt this could silence many protests.
2. The permit must be applied for 40 days prior to the event, and Mr. Bradley stated the nature of most social protests was that it must be spontaneous to be effective.
3. The total number of participants, as well as the size of each unit, must be indicated and Mr. Bradley stated this would often be difficult, if not impossible, to anticipate 40 days in advance.
4. The number of signs, and size, material and construction, must be listed, but Mr. Bradley stated many participants make and bring their own signs.
5. The person or group granted the permit is required to notify all participants of the conditions imposed by the Police Commission, which Mr. Bradley considered impractical.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 7, 1967, page A-3, was an article reporting that the 68th Annual Grand Lodge Convention of the Elks, held in Los Angeles, California, had passed a resolution condemning black power and "all extremists, black or white, left or right." A spokesman stated the resolution would apply equally to SMCC Chairman H. Rapp Brown...as well as George Lincoln Rockwells and John Birchers.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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He added the Elks were confident that "all the goals of the American dream can be obtained through law and order."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 11, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Summer Crash Programs, often criticized as "bribes" to keep the summer cool, had resulted in permanent full time jobs for many young people. A survey indicated nearly 600 youths had been referred to permanent jobs and nearly 200 had already been hired.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 12, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that Los Angeles would be 3.15 million dollars short next year of having enough funds to operate community action programs at their current levels. Programs such as Operation Head Start have their own money, not included in the above funds, which are used for experimental and innovated projects. EYOA Executive Director Joe P. Maldonada indicated he would ask for extra funds for four new community action agencies in the area, amounting to approximately \$800,000.00. The EYOA also declined to renew the contract of the St. Stephens Community Association, Incorporated, as a delegate agency operating a 15-class Operation Head Start Program, due to personnel problems and continuing inner conflicts.

MONTEBELLO, CALIFORNIA

Montebello is a city in the San Gabriel Valley, east of Los Angeles, California.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 13, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that the City Council of Montebello had voted to stay in the poverty war, and that a "behind the scenes" issue was a campaign by the John Birch Society (JBS) to officially repudiate the poverty war. Dr. Bruce Odou, an announced JBS member and former chapter head, backed the campaign, and the group behind the campaign was called the Montebello Committee to Restore Home Rule (MCRHR). Spokesman for the group claimed the war on poverty was riddled with "revolutionaries and subversives." The Eastland Council, operating under the EYOA in the Montebello area, has a budget of \$968,000.00 for the year to assist 9619 families in the area who are living below the poverty level.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Pasadena is a city in the San Gabriel Valley, northeast of Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 13, 1967, II-8, was an article reporting the Board of City Directors had established an Advisory Committee to help stabilize the community as Negro families moved into the neighborhoods. The idea was adopted from a similar committee in Inglewood, California, when Negro families moved into that area.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 13, 1967, II-8, was an article reporting the Board of City Directors had approved creation of a Police-Community Relations Advisory Committee. The purpose of the committee was to hear complaints against the Pasadena Police Department and give the department a source through which it can report its actions. The committee is to work with police to develop policies and a program to improve its image. The Board stressed the committee was not a Police Review Board.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On September 18, 1967, Source I, a high official of the Los Angeles Police Department, advised the general racial situation in Los Angeles appeared calm, although the Los Angeles Police Department was disturbed by actions of black nationalist organizations causing trouble in the local school system. The organizations are evidently attempting to test their strength with some degree of success (see section 7). Source stated that the general situation remained calm at the present time.

On September 7, 1967, Source 2, a Negro who is well acquainted with the feelings of the "man in the street", advised the potential for violence in the Los Angeles area was static and the majority of Negroes believed their problems would be solved with better educational facilities, training programs, and job opportunities. Source felt 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the Negro and Mexican-American communities are still resentful of law enforcement in general. He also stated he had heard considerable criticism among Negroes of Congressmen and other politicians who make statements which cause the Negro to want and expect something for nothing, and when they do not get it this causes trouble and protest. Source felt also that statements that a riot is going to occur causes many people to talk of rioting because they think it is expected of them. Source concluded he could not, at this time, predict that a riot would occur, but believed violence could arise by an isolated incident.

VENICE, CALIFORNIA

Venice is an area of Los Angeles, immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California. It is policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On August 17, 1967, Source stated he had recently traveled to several major cities in the United States and found varied degrees of tension and restlessness wherever he went. He stated the Negro still resents discrimination. He said politicians had told him boldly they planned to give "Black America" only enough money to pacify it. Source stated the purpose of moderate Negro leaders was becoming more difficult at the militants are urging young Negroes to demand their rights now.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under the following sections have been involved in the local racial situation:

Section II

The Westminster Neighborhood Association has been active in operating a summer project in the South Los Angeles area.

The John Birch Society was reportedly active in attempt to terminate a poverty program in Montebello, California.

A Police-Community Relations Advisory Committee has been established in Pasadena, California.

Section VII

The Community Alert Patrol (CAP), the organization Self-Leadership for all Nationalities Today (SLANT), the organization "US" and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) remain active in the South Los Angeles area.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND
INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under
the following sections have been involved in the local
racial situation:

Section VII

[redacted] and [redacted] of the CAP.

Tommy Jacquette of SLANT.

[redacted] of "US".

[redacted] Central Chapter, NAACP.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL VIOLENCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

No change.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

INCIDENTS AT MANUAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL,
LOS ANGELES

On June 9, 1967, Source 4 advised that [redacted] a senior at the above high school at 4131 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, was advised she had failed in two courses and since District policy required a senior to pass one English class she was ineligible to graduate.

Source 4 advised that on June 15, 1967, [redacted] of the Central Los Angeles Chapter, NAACP, contacted Principal [redacted], requesting Miss [redacted] graduate, which Mr. [redacted] was advised was impossible.

Source 4 advised that on June 20, 1967, four men appeared at the high school and attempted to disrupt an assembly. Three of them were identified as [redacted] and [redacted] of the CAP, and Tommy Jacquette of SLANT. The CAP is a volunteer organization of Negroes, established to "police the police" and SLANT is a black nationalist Negro organization. The men were dissuaded from disrupting the assembly and met with Principal [redacted]. They threatened that [redacted] would "go across the stage if we have to carry her across," and threatened trouble. A Manual Arts teacher subsequently tried intervening with [redacted] who stated he had sent the four men to the school, that a "bigger wrecking crew" was available, and that [redacted] was going to graduate. High school personnel had all agreed they would stand firm and Miss [redacted] would not graduate.

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Source 4 advised that during June 21 and June 22, 1967, representatives of the Human Relations Commission and Los Angeles Board of Education contacted the school, with no change in the school's decision. Finally, on June 22, 1967, after [redacted] had been advised she would graduate, Principal [redacted] was advised by a Board of Education official that she would graduate. [redacted] did participate in the graduation ceremonies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subsequently, Mr. [redacted], a supervisor for the Board of Education, accepted responsibility with another official for directing [redacted] graduation.

Source 4 advised on June 26, 1967, that at a meeting of the Board of Education a majority of the faculty of the above high school presented a statement that their integrity had been violated and they wanted assurance such a situation would not occur again.

On September 7, 1967, Source 4 advised there was a closed meeting of the staff and Parent-Teachers Association (PTA) of the above high school on September 6, 1967. Just as the meeting started, [redacted] of "US" and his volunteers entered the meeting. They sat down during the salute to the flag. These men intimidated the meeting by physical actions and verbal threats. [redacted] indicated he would continue such activities until Principal [redacted] was removed. Source advised [redacted] has caused similar trouble in the past and appeared at one executive session of the school board, held to convince him that steps had been taken to improve education for minorities. At this meeting, [redacted] reportedly stated that he could see what they said was true, but, "I am not talking about facts -- I'm talking about POWER." I'm not talking about what's right -- I'm talking about what I want you to do and what I have the power to make you do."

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Source stated [redacted] had been employed by the Los Angeles City Schools as a teacher of the Swahili language at night school. The school board was undertaking dismissal proceedings against him when [redacted] resigned under pressure.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 12, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Negro pickets appeared at Manual Arts High School on September 11, 1967, demanding

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the removal of white principal Robert Denahy because he was "insensitive, inhuman, incompetent and hates children." Among the pickets were Representative Augustus Hawkins and Assemblyman Bill Greene.

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On September 12, 1967, Source 5 advised the pickets (above) were lead, in part, by [redacted] and Tommy Jacquette, plus another group known as the United Parents Council. Source 5 also advised approximately 100 students had signed a petition stating they felt their principal was just and fair and wanted him to remain as principal.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

No change.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (100-66078) DATE: 11-27-67

FROM : SA

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SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

In connection with the destruction of channelizing memoranda, the information contained on the serials listed below was incorporated in a report dated 11-21-67. The review for this report was made from serial 1215 through serial _____.

In accordance with the above, the following serials are to be destroyed:

Volume	Serials (List by serial or serial scope.)
17	1217, 1218, 1219, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249
18	1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1272, 1273, 1275, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286
	see 1335

100-66078

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
DEC 27 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

No. of copies 3

Approved _____

Destroyed by *[Signature]* Date 12-28-67

FBI

Date: 9/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Bureau dated 9/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity of Source</u>
1	[Redacted]
2	[Redacted]

b7D

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
- (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- ② - Los Angeles
- ① - 100-66078) (CIRM)

LDJ/RB
(5)

js

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED *[Signature]*
FILED *[Signature]*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-66078-1259

LA 157-943

SOURCE

LOCATION

3

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Venice-Santa
Monica Chapter, NAACP

4

[REDACTED] Legal
Adviser, Office of Supt.,
Los Angeles City Board
of Education

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[REDACTED] Security
Agent, Manual Arts High
School, Los Angeles, Calif.

The LHM is classified confidential because data furnished by sources 1 and 2 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two week period from September 4, 1967, through September 18, 1967, three PCIs and two Potential Security Informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Richmond, Virginia

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 2, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On September 25, 1967, a confidential source advised that he had obtained the names and addresses of the individuals who had attended the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, from September 12, 1967, to September 17, 1967.

He was unable to furnish any information relative to the topics discussed at the conference but advised that Airlie House did not print any type of hand-outs for those participating in the conference.

The names and addresses for those attending the Conference, as furnished by the confidential source are as follows.

A characterization of the SCLC is attached hereto.

100-66078-1260

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>lt</i>	FILED <i>lt</i>
OCT 6 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Redacted Box]

b6
b7c

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

[Redacted]

Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC
9/12/67 5:15 PM

Mrs. [Redacted]

SCLC
9/12/67

[Redacted]

Atlanta, Georgia
9/12/67
SCLC 5:15 PM

Mrs. CARETTA S. KING
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC

STANLEY D. LEVISON
585 West Eucl (phonetic) Ave.
New York, N. Y.
9/12/67 SCLC

Rev. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC
9/12/67

Mrs. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC
9/12/67

CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE
123 W. Madison
Chicago, Ill.
SCLC 9/13/67 1:00 PM

JAMES BEVEL
8407 S. Kimbark
Chicago, Illinois
SCLC
9/12/67

b6
b7C

Rev. R. D. ABERNATHY
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC 9/12/67
(and Mrs. ABERNATHY & 2
children, 9/14/67)

[Redacted]

Chicago, Illinois
SCLC
9/12/67 5:15 PM

Dr. and Mrs. MARTIN LUTHER KING,
JR., 334 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC 9/12/67 8:30 PM

Rev. and Mrs. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC
9/12/67

Rev. BERNARD LEE
334 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC 9/12/67

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

MARTIN L. KING, III
334 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.
9/15/67

[Redacted]
High Point, N. C.
SCLC
9/13/67

YALONDA KING
334 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
SCLC
9/15/67

[Redacted]
New York, N. Y.
SCLC 9/15/67

Rev. [Redacted]
[Redacted]
Atlanta, Ga.
SCLC
9/12/67

Dr. [Redacted]
[Redacted]
Atlanta, Ga.
SCLC
9/14/67 6:00 PM

[Redacted]
Washington, D. C.
SCLC
9/13/67

[Redacted]
Carmel, California
SCLC
9/14/67

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b7c

[Redacted]
Birmingham, Ala., SCLC
9/12/67

[Redacted]
Chicago, Illinois
SCLC
9/12/67 4:30

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL
50 Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Ga
SCLC

[Redacted]
Atlanta, Ga.
9/12/67

[Redacted]
Atlanta, Ga.
SCLC
9/15/67 3:30 AM

[Redacted]
New York, N. Y.
SCLC
9/15/67

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

HARRY and [redacted]

[redacted]
Great Neck, N. Y.
SCLC
9/14/67

[redacted]
Cleveland, Ohio
SCLC
9/12/67

[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois
SCLC
9/12/67 5:15

[redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

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b7c

Rev. [redacted]
[redacted]
Dorchester, Mass.
SCLC
9/14/67

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]

[redacted]
Atlanta, Ga.
SCLC
9/13/67

Mrs. [redacted] (phonetic)
SCLC

[redacted]
Boston, Mass
SCLC
9/15/67

APPENDIX

- 1 -

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

The November 19, 1960, issue of "The Richmond Times-Dispatch" reported that approximately sixty Negro church, professional, and lay leaders throughout Virginia met on November 18, 1960, in Petersburg, Virginia, and organized the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference (VCLC) for the purpose of "bringing about civil rights for all."

It was pointed out that VCLC is an affiliate of the SCLC of Atlanta, Georgia.

The purpose of SCLC was reported to "redeem the soul of America by creating the beloved community through organization, by consent of population, for the purpose of creative protest by education, training, developing leadership based on Christian non-violent principles."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Richmond, Virginia

October 2, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Reference Letterhead Memorandum dated
and captioned as above, at
Richmond, Virginia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 10/2/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (100-10241) -RUC-
SUBJECT: CIRM 100-24345 *C
BuFile 100-442529 100-66078 *
COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BuFile 100-438794

Re Richmond airtel to the Bureau, 9/13/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10; for Atlanta 3; for New York 6; and for Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles and WFO 2 copies of a self-explanatory LHM.

The source referred to in LHM is Sergeant [redacted] Virginia State Police, Warrenton, Virginia, who has requested that his identity not be disclosed in connection with information he furnished.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - { 3- 100-442529 }
 - { 1- 100-438794 }
 - { 1- 100-106670 }
- 3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - { 1- 100-6670 }
 - { 1- 100-5718 }
 - { 1- 100-5586 }
- 2 - Charlotte (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- ② - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 6 - New York (Enc. 6) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - { 1- 100-73250 } ([redacted])
 - { 1- 100-111180 } (STANLEY LEVISON)
 - { 1- 100-46729 } (BAYARD RUSTIN)
 - { 1- 100-148289 } (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 2 - WFO (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Richmond
 - { 1- 100-10241 }
 - { 1- 100-10256 }

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b7C

100-66078-1261

SEARCHED <i>DM</i>	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED <i>lt</i>	FILED <i>lee</i>
OCT 6 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Approved: SJS:shb
(26) Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
October 4, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

- 11 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - U. S. Attorney, LA (RM)
- 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
- 1 - NIS, San Diego (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, LA (RM)
- ② - Los Angeles
- ① - 100-66078) (CIRM)

LDJ/RB
(18)

gls

*Declassified
by 6922, 6-29-77*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
grading and
classification

100-66078-1269
SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED *ke*
FILED *ce*

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

	<u>Pages</u>
I. NAMES OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION.....	4
II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS.....	5
III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL.....	10
IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION.....	12
V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED.....	13
VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.....	14
VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION.....	15
VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS.....	17

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken in consideration.

All sources referred to herein, have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No, change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," Los Angeles Negro newspaper of September 14, 1967, page 2A, was an article reporting that three black nationalist members of the group "US", led by Ron Karenga, had been arrested in Beverly Hills, California, on charges of possession of marijuana, robbery, and carrying a loaded rifle in an automobile. The three men were [redacted] of Pacoima, California, and [redacted] Los Angeles, both age 19, and [redacted] age 18, of Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 14, 1967, page 2A, was an article reporting the opening on September 16, 1967, of a new \$2,400,000 Central Multi-Purpose Health Services Center in the Watts area of Los Angeles. Speakers at the opening included Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). The center is located at 103rd and Grape Streets in the heart of the Watts area of Los Angeles.

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In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 14, 1967, page 4A, was an article reporting that Los Angeles County Supervisors were very critical of red tape which was delaying the start of 2100 jobs for the poor in Los Angeles county. Supervisor Kenneth Hahn stated not a single person had been put to work under the program since it started, and Supervisor Ernest E. Debs charged that more than \$2,000,000 of the 8.6 million dollars allotted would go to administrative expenses. Debs stated he was so "frustrated" at serving on the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) Board that he wished another county official would replace him. However, Debs blamed delays in filling the jobs upon screening procedures of the State Department of Employment, rather than on the EYOA. The Supervisors also criticized Ronald Reagan for failure to sign a bill providing work training expenses for welfare recipients.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 18, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that 75,000 pupils from poverty areas had been dropped from special education classes due to a 65 per cent cut back in one area of Federal projects in the Los Angeles area. The students were receiving remedial reading, counseling, tutoring, and outside school trips of various kinds. These programs, unlike Operation Headstart, do not have a regular source of funds and since the EYOA was cut back in funds, the special programs will suffer thereby. Gordon Trigg, Youth Opportunities Coordinator for the Los Angeles City Schools, stated educators considered the programs a "tremendous success," with the attitudes of the children involved having changed for the better.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 24, 1967, C-1, was an article reporting the Los Angeles Urban Renewal Agency was being plagued with trouble and indecision, and was looking for a new director. The program encompassed the spending of \$500,000,000 in the Los Angeles area. Mayor Samuel Yorty has been working closely with the agency in an effort to give direction and impetus to redevelopment, and has appointed a board of leading businessmen to guide policy affairs of the agency, although legally, the city has no control over the agency. Several employees who resigned indicated they had done so in frustration over the inability of the agency to make needed decisions.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of September 24, 1967, B-7, was an article reporting that the Negro General Welfare Fund would dedicate a new factory for its Project Uplift, engaged in aiding students. The factory is involved in making key rings and costume jewelry. The purpose of the factory is to provide scholarship assistance and part time work for students. Rev. Philip Perry, founder of the fund, stated more than 125 persons were employed in the project.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 24, 1967, G-3, was an article by "Times" staff writer Ray Rogers, reporting that the concept of Black Power is forging unity among the Negro people. He stated estimates of black nationalist groups in the Los Angeles area range from 200 to 400 persons; however, their influence seemed to be much greater. He wrote that the organization "US," headed by Ron Karenga, was the "most visible" black nationalist group in the area and pointed to the dispute at Manual Arts High School (see Section VII below) as an example of "Black Power in action." Among the groups opposing the Los Angeles City Board of Education are "US," the United Parents Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the Black Congress, the latest amalgamation of militants and civil rights groups in the city. One Negro termed the attempted ouster of the principal as "the black community moving against colonial rule in the ghetto."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 26, 1967, I-1, was an article reporting that Governor George Romney had been challenged on his politics, racial views, and religion while touring the Watts area of Los Angeles. The main black nationalist spokesman challenging Romney was Tommy Jacquette of Self-Leadership for All Nationalities Today (SLANT), and Lou Smith of Operation Bootstrap. Jacquette stated to Romney that change for Negroes could never be brought about without violence. Smith and Jacquette stated the whole problem was "racism" and until this was changed, the problems of the Negroes would not be solved. Others talking to Romney or escorting him were Walter Bremond, Chairman of the Black Congress, described as a coalition of 23 Negro action groups, and Billy Tidwell of the Sons of Watts.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of October 1, 1967, B-1, was an article reporting that Lieutenant Slayton Kennedy, retired U. S. Army Lieutenant and Negro member of the 40th Division, California National Guard, had formed the Allied Nautical Cadets as a result of the Watts riot in August, 1965. The cadets were described as a youth group dedicated to good citizenship, leadership, and character building. Starting with eight youngsters, his group, mostly Negro and Mexican-American boys, now numbers 350, and he stated he expected to have 2500 cadets by next August. Kennedy follows the U. S. Naval Academy code of conduct and the training follows the lines of the U. S. Coast Guard. Kennedy stated he was struck by the fact that no one in Negro neighborhoods was teaching children to be good Americans. He stated he admitted to "being a flag waver..." He stated the group would not accept poverty money and indicated he had nothing but contempt for black nationalists.

PACOIMA - SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA

Pacoima and San Fernando are areas of the City of Los Angeles, policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 14, 1967, page 5A, was an article reporting that James Sherman, age 25, selected to be director of a Street Scene Social Action Project, financed by the OEO, had been arrested on suspicion of robbing a liquor store with two other unidentified men. Sherman indicated he believed it was a "frame-up" to stop the program, administered by the Pacoima Congregational Church. The project had been authorized over \$242,000 in Federal funds, not yet received, to work with hard core minority gang youths. Approximately 30 gang leaders were to be hired spending half their time with University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) workers, and the other half with private and public agencies in the area. Rev. Paul Kittlaus announced Sherman was suspended until the charges were dropped or proven against him.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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VENICE, CALIFORNIA

Venice is an area of Los Angeles, adjacent to Santa Monica, California, policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

In the "Evening Outlook" newspaper of Santa Monica, California, was an editorial by Robert Mc Clure commenting that Project Action, self-help Negro organization in the Venice area, was in financial difficulty due to cuts in Federal funds. The editorial pointed out that the group served a real need in the area and as little as \$10,000 would keep it in operation. It urged Sargent Shriver to provide this \$10,000 "drop in the bucket" to keep the group operating.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 21, 1967, page A-5, was an article reporting that a coroner's jury had ruled that the shooting death of Langley E. Fowler, 16 year old Negro boy, by Negro police officer James T. Johnson was accidental. Johnson testified he accidentally shot the boy while grappling with him on the stairs of his house. The boy yelled to his sister to "get the gun," at which time, the officer drew his gun. The boy kicked the gun and tried to run when the gun accidentally discharged. Albert W. Jones, attorney for the Fowler family, left the inquest before the verdict calling it a "kangaroo court and a farce."

MEXICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

On September 28, 1967, Source 1, a leader in the Mexican-American community, advised there continued to be a subtle, controlled dissatisfaction among the Mexican-Americans over alleged police brutality and in fighting for position in the poverty program against the Negroes. However, he believed that unless some explosive situation occurred, conditions would continue to get better with a general improvement in the employment picture, which appears to be occurring among the Mexican-Americans.

On October 3, 1967, Source 2, a prominent official of the Los Angeles Police Department, advised the general racial situation in the Los Angeles area appeared calm, although the police were still concerned with the apparent growth of black nationalism in the area, which they expect will cause racial unrest at some time in the future.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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VENICE, CALIFORNIA

On September 22, 1967, Source 2 advised that the Los Angeles Police Department considers most leaders of Project Action (PA) to be completely untrustworthy and stated that the Gangbusters group, administered by PA, have deliberately misled police and have caused situations which would have been easily handled to grow, then they would "intervene" and stop a situation of their own making. Source 2 also advised that [REDACTED], in charge of the VISTA Program in the Venice area, was also considered unreliable, and since his position was due to expire in late September because of a cut in funds, there was the distinct possibility he could stir up trouble in order to save his job. Source also advised [REDACTED] of PA is also considered unreliable and misleading by the Los Angeles Police Department.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under the following sections have been involved in the local racial situation:

Section II

The Negro General Welfare Fund operates Project Uplift to provide part time employment for students in the Watts area.

"US"

SLANT

Operation Bootstrap

Black Congress

Sons of Watts

Allied Nautical Cadets

Project Action (Venice area of Los Angeles)

Section III

Gangbusters, subsidiary of Project Action in Venice, California, area.

Section VII

Community Alert Patrol

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

V. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND
INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under the following sections have been involved in the local racial situation:

Section II

Rev. [REDACTED] the Negro General Welfare Fund.

[REDACTED] "US"

Tommy Jacquette is head of SLANT

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] of Operation Bootstrap

[REDACTED] of the Black Congress.

[REDACTED] of Sons of Watts

Lieutenant [REDACTED] of Allied Nautical Cadets

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Section III

[REDACTED] Project Action in the Venice area.

Section VII

[REDACTED] of the Community Alert Patrol.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

No. change.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MANUAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL (MAHS)

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 14, 1967, page 1, was an article reporting that Assemblyman Bill Greene had demanded the ouster of Caucasian principal Robert Denahy from MAHS because, by his own admission, he kept all but a few restrooms locked, allegedly failed to advise parents when students were expelled or suspended, and large numbers of students were kept waiting while programing was being arranged. Denahy answered he locked restrooms to control the flow of liquor and narcotics at the school. He denied he had failed to notify parents (above), and stated the ouster move against him occurred after he refused to allow Angela Bates, a student, to graduate from the school.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 14, 1967, page A-1, was an article quoting Ron Karenga of "US" as complaining that police have members of his group under such close watch it bordered on harassment. He made this statement after Lester Taylor, age 17, was arrested during a demonstration at MAHS. Walter Bremond, Chairman of the Black Congress, called police action at the demonstration "intimidation" and announced the Community Alert Patrol would observe police at the school in the future. Leroy Wilkins of the Community Alert Patrol charged the police with police brutality in their actions at the school. Bremond stated the "white power structure" failed to realize that organizations, other than moderate ones, such as the NAACP, were concerned with problems in the area.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Herald Dispatch" of September 21, 1967, page 1, was an article written by editor Mrs. Pat Alexander, reporting that Assemblyman Bill Greene and others were joining in a suit demanding the ouster of the principal of MAHS. Mrs. Alexander criticized the suit, pointing out that the principal had requested police investigation of liquor and narcotics around the school, which was being conducted. She criticized the men for using children in need of an education to further their own political ambitions.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

No change.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 10/4/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity of Source</u>
1	Rev. [redacted] [redacted] Cleland House of Neighborhoodly Service, Los Angeles
2	[redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)

2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

LDJ/RB
(5) *[Signature]*

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED ke
FILED ke

100-66078-1270

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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LA 157-943

The LHM is classified confidential because data furnished by source 2 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two week period from 9/19/67 to 10/1/67, 13 potential criminal informants and two potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interests in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55455)

10-12-67

SA ALBERT N. CARLBLOM

MORANDA SMITH SECTION
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,
COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)
IS - C

On 10-10-67, the writer contacted [redacted] and while doing so informant advised that about June, 1967 a meeting of the Negro Commission, Moranda Smith Section, had occurred; that in a report which he had submitted beforehand, he, the informant, had advised that the Negro Commission was to meet at the home of [redacted]. On 10-10-67, informant advised that this was in error and that that meeting was to occur at the home of [redacted]. Informant said that when he had been informed that the meeting was to be at Jim's, he had thought reference was being made to [redacted].

On 10-11-67, a review of informant's report captioned as above, dated 7-19-67 reflects that the Negro Commission will meet Wednesday May 30th at the home of [redacted] Los Angeles, Phone 935-3859.

The Criss-Cross directory, when checked on 10-11-67, reflected that telephone 935-3859, is listed to [redacted]. A check of the SI card for [redacted] does not list the Muirfield address.

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On 10-11-67, the writer called informant and advised him that the report regarding that Negro Commission meeting had never been received and as he said he actually had attended it, informant was requested to submit a report regarding it. He said he would do so.

Informant's report which improperly makes mention of [redacted], is filed at [redacted].

[redacted]

100- / [redacted] (SI)
100-51914 ([redacted]) (SI)
100-66078 (CIRM)

- 1 -

100-66078-1271

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 13 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

ACTION:

Will reopen file on [redacted] (100-51914) to ascertain if he lives at [redacted], L.A. and if so will correct SI relative to residence address. [redacted] orally advised on 10-10-67 that [redacted] tel 935-3859 is on the Negro Commission, PSS. Informant advised that [redacted] had only shortly before moved to the Muirfield address.

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with allen case
Will correct channelizing memo dated 6-19-67 which is referred to above, to show that the reference should not be to [redacted] but to [redacted] as informant identifies the individual.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 10/18/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/2-13/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY	TYPED BY sjt
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY, 7/26/67, at San Francisco.

- P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified confidential because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

corrections made per SF routing slip dated 11/13/67. JWA

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau(100-442529)(RM) 2-115th MI Group (RM) 1-NISO, 12 ND(RM) 1-OSI, 19th District (RM) ①-Los Angeles(100-66078)(INFO)(RM) 1-New York(100-153735)(INFO)(RM) 3-San Francisco(100-53902)					
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations			
Agency					
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

100-66078-1274

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
3 OCT 25 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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See me pls JST

SF 100-53902
JTQ: sjt

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-2 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-3 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to document

[REDACTED]

SF T-4 is

[REDACTED]

Used to document
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

SF T-5 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-6 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to document
ROSCOE PROCTOR

b6
b7C
b7D

SF T-7 is

[REDACTED]

Used to document Bay
Area Emergency Action
Committee

SF T-8 is

[REDACTED]

Used to document Bay
Area Emergency Action
Committee

SF T-9 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-10 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-11 is

[REDACTED]

Used to document JAMES
JACKSON

~~SF T-12 is~~

[REDACTED]

not utilized

[REDACTED]

SF T-13 is

[REDACTED]

Used to document Black
Panther Party for
Self Defense

Oakland PD
Intelligence Unit

SF 100-53902
JTQ: sjt

Identity of Source

SF T-14 is

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SF T-15 is

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SF T-16 is

[REDACTED]

File Where Located

Used to document
Black Panther Party
for Self Defense

[REDACTED]

Used to document
HERBERT APTHEKER

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2-115th MI Group (RM)
1-NISO, 12th ND (RM)
1-OSI, 19th ND (RM)

Report of: JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY
Date: 10/18/67

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

During 7/67, the Communist Party (CP) initiated an organization called the Bay Area Emergency Action Committee which was designed to combat the growth of racism in the white community and the use of police state methods in handling unrest in the Negro ghettos. Members of the Negro Commission are meeting with the Alliance for Black Unity of which there is evidence of CP control. Also evidence that the CP wants to set up a cultural center through the Alliance for Black Unity.

- p*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans Made at District at Lower Level
Meetings Including Expressions by Local
Leaders and Rank and File Members

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

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In June, 1967, literature was put out by the Communist Party (CP) which was captioned, "First Draft of Proposals on Long Hot Summer and Beyond," and was distributed at a meeting of the County Committee and Club Chairman of the San Francisco County CP on June 27, 1967.

The first pages of this report stated, "The CP, USA urgently calls for immediate mass action against a conspiracy afoot in our land to provoke and slaughter this summer Negroes in the ghettos desperately struggling for their just demands to end decades of black oppression and to achieve full equality-- economic, political and social--denied them through the centuries."

The article then proceeded to go into the background of the Civil Rights Movement, its development, efforts to curb it, the obligations of the liberals, labor unions, and others, and was generally critical of these forces including the Administration.

The article then went on to state that the difficult task which must be undertaken by "our Party," which must be tackled without delay, is to win in active struggle the white democratic masses and liberals in defense of the freedom struggle. Stress was laid on the need for a campaign which would result in a mass break through among the white masses.

The article referred to an open letter to the President written by GUS HALL and HENRY WINSTON in which they set out various proposals for the President and Congress to act upon and concluded with the following:

"5. The Party must undertake a vigorous struggle in its ranks against white chauvinism in whatever guise it may appear and that fight should be developed around the following six points contained in Comrade Gus Hall's report:

- a. Mass distribution of the open letter in every district.
- b. Organization of a national conference and of conferences in every district on the basis of the new tasks and problems in the struggle for Negro Freedom.
- c. The holding of a state committee meeting in the nearest future in every district to discuss the following:
 1. The initiation of struggles among white citizens against the racist campaign, and
 2. Initiation of struggles around the most burning issues of the ghetto.

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d. That at the proposed national party conference on trade union work, a concrete plan be worked out to break down racist barriers within the unions.

e. That we organize and initiate statements, especially on those points where the struggle for Negro rights comes into collision with the war policies of the Johnson Administration.

f. That we take orders now and organize a mass sale of Comrade Patterson's forthcoming autobiography.

SF T-1 on
7/7/67

SF T-2 on
7/13/67

"The Worker", an east coast communist newspaper, on June 28, 1966, reported that GUS HALL had been elected General Secretary of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention held in New York City June 22-26, 1966.

"The Worker" on June 28, 1966, reported that HENRY WINSTON had been elected National Chairman of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention held in New York City June 22-26, 1966.

A CP Club meeting was held June 30, 1967, at 357 South 18th Street, San Jose, California, at which CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was the featured speaker. LIGHTFOOT spoke on the Negro situation particularly as it concerns the CP in the U. S. He said the CP has fallen down and should become active in the Civil Rights Movement. He condemned the CP saying that each CP member should be working in the white communities to encourage race relations. He said the trade unions are very backward in the Civil Rights Movement and the CP should concentrate on the unions and work within them. He went on to say that "we" must work out a program which would appeal to the Negroes as at present the CP has nothing to offer them and they can get more assistance outside the Party. He said the entire Negro problem is under the control of the power structure. He said the national situation is a tinder box at the present time and now is the time for the Party to drop the match.

SF T-3 on
7/5/67

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JTQ: sjt

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is secretary of the National
Committee for Negro Affairs of the CP, USA.

SF T-4 on
7/18/67

The Community Club of the CP of San Jose met on July 12, 1967, at 5 Laumer Street, San Jose, California. Two of the members gave a report on a meeting they attended the previous night in San Francisco at which, they said, it was decided to hold an organizing meeting at the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park on July 22, 1967. The idea of this meeting at the Hall of Flowers would be to get whites and Negroes together to work in behalf of the Negro people. One of those attending the San Francisco meeting stated that the idea was initiated by the Northern California District CP (NCD CP) Negro Commission with LIGHTFOOT present, and the support of the San Francisco CP Club was requested.

SF T-5 on
8/2/67

On July 15, 1967, the NCD CP Committee held an all day meeting at 942 Market Street, San Francisco, California. ROSCOE PROCTOR gave a report on the recent developments of the Bay Area Emergency Action Committee (BAEAC).

He stated that this committee should remain left led but it must not become a narrow organization, that it must move outward and build parallel movements as this organization is not the type which will attract the white working class. He said he would designate the Party people who would be on the Steering Committees in the various counties.

He went on to say that 25,000 calls to action had been mailed out announcing an organizing meeting to be held July 22, 1967, at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park in San Francisco and said that it is to be made clear to those who show up that they must be willing to adhere to the Black Power concept as put forth by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality. The organization is to concern itself with trying to get at the source of the problems in the Negro ghettos-the two main problems being police brutality and jobs. All comrades were urged to attend the meeting on July 22, 1967.

SF T-5 on
8/18/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ: sjt

On July 18, 1967, there was a CP County Committee meeting held at 575 Athens Street, San Francisco, California. It was announced at this meeting that there would be a rally on the "Long Hot Summer" at the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park on July 22, 1967, which would be sponsored by the BAEAC. AL THIBODEAUX was directed to be the representative of this group at the meeting. He is a member of the NCDCCP Committee and of the NCDCCP Negro Commission. ROSCOE PROCTOR is directing the CP's interest in this affair. *SF T-6 ON 7/31/67*

ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected Chairman of the NCDCCP Negro Commission at a meeting of the District Committee held May 13, 1967.

SF T-6 on
5/16/67

A source reported on July 17, 1967, that at a meeting of the Northern California Communist Party District Committee on July 15, 1967, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported that he had approached twenty-one Negro leaders in the San Francisco Bay area to discuss what could be done to mobilize white support against attacks on Negroes and the Negro community, particularly by the police. As a result of these contacts, letters were sent out to 150 liberals in the San Francisco area calling for a meeting which resulted in forming a Steering Committee representing six counties in the San Francisco Bay area. PROCTOR reported that the Steering Committee was criticized on the basis that there were too many past or present CP members on it. The Steering Committee had arranged to send out 35,000 letters announcing a public meeting at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on July 22, 1967, where they hoped to have an attendance of 1000-1200 people.

SF T-7 on
7/17/67

A source on July 24, 1967, reported that the Bay Area Emergency Action Committee held its initial public meeting at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, on July 22, 1967, which was attended by approximately 700 persons. This meeting was advertised as initiating an organization to combat the alarming growth of racism in the white community and an increasing use of

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"police state methods" in handling unrest in the Negro ghetto areas. It proposed to initiate a campaign of action and education directed toward the white community.

SF T-8 on
7/24/67

Though AL THIBODEAUX was directed to make the key-note speech at the "Long Hot Summer" meeting on July 22, 1967, at the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park something happened that he could not do so. ROSCOE PROCTOR had LAWRENCE GURLEY ready in case of this eventuality and as it turned out GURLEY made the key-note speech. GURLEY is a member of the NCDCC Negro Commission.

SF T-6 on
7/31/67

Five CP members from San Jose, California, were present at the BAEAC meeting in the Hall of Flowers and participated in some of the workshops which were designed to arrive at certain proposals to refer to the Steering Committee.

The San Jose contingent decided to form a committee to work on these matters in the San Jose area and they agreed that no CP member should be in the foreground in the committee but they would direct the activities of the committee.

SF T-3 on
7/25/67

On August 19, 1967, ROSCOE PROCTOR, in accessing the causes and remedies of the recent uprisings and developments in the black communities in the U. S., advised HENRY WINSTON that locally, "we" are associated with the Black Power Movement, the New Politics Movement, the Movement of the Poor and the recently organized BAEAC, and that all of these movements are stumbling and groping for a lack of a concrete program. In recognition of this fact, he stated that "we in the district," have set up a program committee and charged it with the responsibility of programing an outline for research aimed at the development of both a short term program for the immediate period as well as a radical program for the rebuilding of our cities to be projected from a long range point of view.

SF T-5 on
9/15/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ: sjt

On August 3, 1967, there was a meeting of the Fillmore Club CP at 41 Woodland, San Francisco, California.

One of the points discussed was the task of building the Party in San Francisco, particularly in the ghetto areas. It was said that the roll the Party should play in these areas is to show the people the right way to protest and how to get things done in a more positive way.

SF T-9 on
8/9/67

By letter dated September 1, 1967, the CP of California State Office located at 942 Market Street, San Francisco, California, proposed that each employed CP member contribute a day's pay and that each unemployed CP member raise \$10 for the fund to employ a full time CP organizer in the ghetto.

SF T-6 on
9/1/67

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On July 29, 1967, there was a meeting of CP members at 41 Woodland, San Francisco, for the purpose of hearing

[redacted] spoke about the recent rioting throughout the country. He said that the Negroes have asked for CP support in their fight for liberation. Then he went on to say that the position of the CP is that while "we" will not take to the streets with these people "we" will give them all the support "we" can such as donations of money, food and clothing. He said the CP will stand squarely behind the Negro people in their war of liberation if their leaders will adopt socialism.

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SF T-10 on
8/1/67

[redacted] was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 18th National Convention held in New York City June 22-26, 1967.

SF T-11 on
6/27/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ: sjt

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION
AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On July 2, 1967, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke at a meeting of the NCD CP Negro Commission held at 1919 Oregon, Berkeley, California. It was pointed out that ROSCOE PROCTOR has been meeting with the Black Panthers who have asked PROCTOR to assist in fund raising. The CP had previously agreed to assist the Black Panthers financially only in their defense against conspiracy charges brought against them. It is now realized that they want the CP to assist in fund raising for all their various activities. LIGHTFOOT reprimanded PROCTOR for being temporary chairman of the Black Panther meetings and told him to get out of the meetings as the CP does not wish to be identified with an organization that is definitely in favor of violence and not interested in CP activities as such.

T-3
SF ~~4-12~~ on
7/5/67

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) is a militant black nationalist youth organization with headquarters at 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

SF T-13 on
3/10/67

The objective of the leaders of the BPPSD is to arm the Negro community to full capacity for the purpose of backing "all plays by the Negro community" and to act as a deterrent to all organizations, including the Oakland and San Francisco Police Departments.

SF T-14 on
3/8/67

A meeting of the NCD CP Negro Commission was held at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley, California, on August 11, 1967. Most of the discussion involved setting up a Negro cultural center. The District Committee has left this to the Negro Commission to set up with assistance from the Alliance for Black Unity (ABU) which is an organization of young Negroes with whom [redacted] and ROSCOE PROCTOR have been meeting. The discussion was aimed at figuring out

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SF 100-53902

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some way to enable the ABU to get money to set up the cultural center because it appears that the money will have to come from other than CP sources which need to be retained to support strictly CP projects.

SF T-6 on
8/21/67

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[REDACTED] is a member of the NCDCCP Negro Commission.

SF T-3 on
8/14/67

At a meeting of the ABU held at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley, California, PROCTOR said he did not think he should be chairman of this organization because of his past activity but was willing to be the overall coordinator.

SF T-15 on
8/24/67

The "Sun Reporter," a San Francisco weekly Negro newspaper with broad circulation, carried an article entitled "What is ABU?"

"ABU--Alliance for Black Unity--is a black peoples' membership organization. Its aim is to help protect and advance the interest of the black communities by opposing the racist war in Vietnam and all other wars of aggression, by eliminating economic exploitation and political injustice.

"ABU stands for Black power, self defense, knowledge of black history, black unity, independent political action, and the right of black people to determine their own destiny through the leadership and control of their own communities."

The same issue of the above described newspaper carried an advertisement which reported that the ABU was presenting a series of classes on Marxism at the Washington school, 2300 Grove, Berkeley, California, starting October 12 to 15, 1967, with Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER, "prominent Marxist theoretician and Negro history authority," as the instructor.

SF 100-53902
JTQ: sjt

HERBERT APTHEKER is the director of the American
Institute of Marxist Studies and is a current
member of the CP, USA.

SF T-16 on
3/29/67



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

October 18, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File # SF 100-53902

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
 MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY
 dated and captioned as above
 at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communications have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 19, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

- 11 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - USA, Los Angeles (RM)
- 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernadino (RM)
- 1 - NIS, San Diego (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, Los Angeles (RM)
- ② - Los Angeles (157-943)

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
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LI-100-660782
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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

	<u>Pages</u>
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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken in consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

AFRICAN DESCENDANTS' NATIONALISTS
INDEPENDENCE PARTITION PARTY, also known as
AD NIP Party

Appearing in the "Herald-Dispatch", a Los Angeles weekly Negro newspaper, during August and September 1967, were articles concerning the formation of the above party. The announced purpose of the party is to go to court to demand reparations for the descendants of African slaves, for the unpaid labor of the slaves. Leader of the party was reported to be Nasser Shabazz al Sultan, formerly known as Clarence Charles De Biew. The party scheduled a Black People's Independence Day Convention to be held in San Francisco, California on October 14 and 15, 1967.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on May 13, 1966, at which time he advised that he was active in the Nation of Islam (NOI) from 1958-1965. He further advised that later he started his own African Descendants Islamic Temple in San Francisco in 1965.

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A characterization of the NOI is contained in the appendix.

Source 8 advised that [REDACTED] was an active member of the NOI at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 26, San Francisco-Oakland, California, from about 1960 to the middle of 1961. Further, that he was a member of the Fruit of Islam (FOI) during this time.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 28, 1967, page D-1, was an article reporting that seven writers of the Watts Writers Workshop who participated in a television program entitled "Angry Voices of Watts" had been presented with honorary awards by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. The writers honored were:

Harry Dolan
Jimmy Sherman
Samuel Harris
Birdell Chew
Sonora Mc Keller
Johnie Scott
James Thomas Jackson

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 2, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) sociology professor, Dr. Raymond Murphy had delivered a talk before representatives of eight community workshop groups, and five seminar groups in Los Angeles. Murphy stated education for Negroes is improving, but advances are too slow. He stated what was needed was not only compensatory education for Negroes, but "corrective" education for whites to do away with prejudices.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 5, 1967, page A-1, was an article reporting that the Watts Skill Center and East Los Angeles Skill Center would share an additional manpower training grant of \$501,000.00, the funds coming from the U.S. Department of Labor. The program already has 1020 youths and young adults in vocational training.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of October 8, 1967, page A-3, was an article reporting that the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office had scheduled a probe of the "Job Power" anti-poverty program, administered by the Westminster Neighborhood Association because of "serious discrepancies in its financial records." Lawrence P. Horan, Regional Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity was one of the officials calling for the probe.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 10, 1967, page I-1, was an article reporting that a committee of the Los Angeles City School Board had adopted a proposal making racial integration an explicit policy of the school board. This policy could lead to busing of students between neighborhoods, closure of all-Negro schools, or creation of "educational park" schools in the Los Angeles area. Dr. Julian Nava, new member of the board, recommended adoption of the policy; however Arthur Gardner, another member stated such a plan would probably cost money that the board did not have. Reverend James Jones, Negro member of the board stated he felt the board should first adopt the policy, then explore the means of achieving it, and indicated a more cautious approach than Dr. Nava. Mrs. Marnesba Tackett, Negro Executive Director of the United Civil Rights Council, agreed with Dr. Jones stating there would be much opposition and "political implications" to such a rapid change in policy.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 12, 1967, page A-7, was an article reporting that the denial of insurance or the charge of exorbitant insurance rates for businesses in the South Los Angeles area had caused it to become an "economic wasteland." President JOHNSON's Special Commission on Urban Affairs held a hearing on this matter in Los Angeles, attended by an insurance commissioner for the State of California, Congressman Augustus F. Hawkins, and State Assemblyman Leon Ralph.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 12, 1967, page II-18, was an article reporting that UCLA professor Donald Kalish, Chairman of the University Committee on Vietnam at UCLA, which committee is opposed to U.S. policy in Vietnam stated that a recent teach-in at the school was a failure. The article reported that as few as 20 students showed up during an afternoon session to hear four Negro speakers discuss the effect of the Vietnam war on the urban poor. Kalish termed the turnout "absolutely pathetic" and was quoted as saying "when the intellectual and middle class community refuses to even listen to spokesmen from our ghetto, I think that is sufficient grounds to burn our city down and I might even join them."

PROFESSOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has been publicly described as the chairman of the philosophy department at UCLA.

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On March 4, 1966, source one advised that in early 1966 [REDACTED] was in contact with Herbert Aptheker, Director of the American Institute of Marxist Studies (AIMS) in New York City. [REDACTED] indicated he was in agreement with Aptheker's work in AIMS.

On October 13, 1967, source two advised that on October 12, 1967, the Women for Legislative Action (WLA) (SEE APPENDIX) held a showing of a play entitled "A Glass House Shattered" presented by the Operation Bootstrap players. Operation Bootstrap is a self-help Negro organization in the South Los Angeles area. The play was presented at the Valléy Colonial House, Whitsett Avenue and Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, California. Source advised the theme of the play was to show there was "a new breed of black men coming out of the ghetto, who will not agree to being held under the boot of the white oppressor." After the play, the players held a discussion with WLA members and challenged them on their statements of being involved in the civil rights struggle.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VENICE, CALIFORNIA

Venice is a section of Los Angeles, California immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California and is policed by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 28, 1967, page A-5, was an article reporting that a 1.8 million dollar job center was to be opened on October 15, 1967, in the Venice area. Former baseball star Don Newcombe, speaking for Northern Systems Incorporated, which contracted with the Federal Government to build and manage the center announced the opening. The center is initially expected to train more than 450 men and women for jobs. Trainees will receive \$1.40 an hour while receiving training.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On August 23, 1967, source three, a member of a substantially Negro club of the Southern California District Communist Party for the purpose of furnishing information to the FBI, advised he had not observed great change in the attitude of most Negroes in the last two years, but was of the opinion most of them would not want another riot. He stated young Negroes were beginning to realize that many young white people were also highly dissatisfied. Source did not believe there was as much danger of a riot as in the past, but stated a series of incidents could grow into a violent situation at any time.

On October 9, 1967, Lieutenant [redacted], Juvenile Officer, 77th Division, LAPD, advised the various Negro gangs in the South Los Angeles area were small in size and unstable in membership. He stated such gangs generally fight among themselves and would not be instrumental in starting racial violence, although he believe many would participate in a riot as individuals after it started.

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On October 17, 1967, source five, a high official of the LAPD advised the general racial situation in the South Los Angeles area was calm with the exception of the activities of black nationalists groups, which keep a certain element of the Negro people somewhat stirred up. Source could not predict any racial violence in the area in the near future.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Mexican-American Political Association, (MAPA) and the United Council of Community Organizations (UCCO) have been active in Mexican-American affairs in the East Los Angeles area (see section seven).

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND
INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[redacted] is the [redacted] of the UCCO in East
Los Angeles (see section seven).

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATIONS
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MANUAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL (MAHS)

On September 20, 1967, source four, a prominent Negro leader, advised the majority of the Negro businessmen in the South Central area supported the position of the Los Angeles City School Board which supported Principal [] and his actions at MAHS at 4131 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles. Source felt [] was entirely correct in requiring students of any race to abide by school regulations.

On October 11, 1967, source six, a Negro leader closely acquainted with MAHS advised anti-Vietnam literature had been past out in the vicinity of the school recently. Source did not know the identity of the group passing out the literature, which called for a meeting to be held at a hamburger stand across from the school. Source stated no students attended the meeting. He advised he did not expect any racial violence to erupt as a result of the incident at the school.

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In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 12, 1967, page 6A, was an article by Dr. H. Claude Hudson, former National Board Member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) criticized the actions of groups demanding the removal of the principal of MAHS in Los Angeles. The article stated the concern was voiced because the NAACP (through Celes King, President of the Central Chapter, NAACP) was involved in a matter not pertaining to racial prejudices or discrimination. Dr. Hudson suggested the NAACP could devote its time and attention to insurance relief in the ghetto, more jobs, and adequate housing.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

MEXICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

On October 6, 1967, source seven, with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability, a member of the Mexican community in East Los Angeles, advised there might possibly be picketing of the Euclid Avenue Elementary School, 3014 Oregon Street, Los Angeles, (a predominately Mexican-American section of East Los Angeles). Source stated the community was impressed by the news coverage of the MAHS picketing and wanted the same sort of publicity in their efforts to establish "Chicano Power" in their community.

On October 10, 1967, source seven advised that MAPA and the UCCO had met with Congressman Roybal. Source furnished a leaflet allegedly from Congressman Roybal indicating his concern with the situation at Euclid Avenue School, and stating he endorsed changes which should be made at the school. Source seven further advised that on October 9, 1967, pickets appeared at the school, however there were actually more counter-pickets in attendance. Source said the pickets were mostly individuals from out of the immediate area of the school while those supporting the principal, Dr. [REDACTED] were mostly parents of childrens attending the school.

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The "People's World" (PW) is a west coast Communist weekly newspaper.

In the "PW" of October 14, 1967, page 3, was an article reporting on the picketing of the Euclid Avenue School (above) replying to charges by Principal Talman that agitation for her removal came from "outsiders". Pat Sanchez, Chairman of the UCCO, stated support for the principal came from the school administration and school teachers. The article reported Congressman Roybal was attempting to mediate the dispute.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 5, 1967, page A-1, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel Yorty had recommended the spending of more than 12 million dollars in four slum areas of Los Angeles to halt growing deterioration. All four areas are in the general South Los Angeles area and two of the areas are in or near the Watts area. Financing is expected to come from public work's funds, and loans will be requested from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernadino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as
The Muslim Cult of Islam, also known
as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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2

APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as
The Muslim Cult of Islam, also known
as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised Muhammad had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 11, 1967, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 10/19/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and LHM to the Director dated 10/4/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Local military agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity of Source</u>
1	<div data-bbox="831 1434 1044 1619" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 131px; height: 88px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> b7D </div>
2	
3	

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

LDJ/dmf
(5)

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED SC
FILED SC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-66078-1277

LA 157-943

<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
4	[redacted] Member, Urban League, Los Angeles
5	[redacted]
6	[redacted] Security Agent, Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles
7	Mrs. [redacted] co-operator, International Travel Service, Los Angeles
8	[redacted]

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The LHM is classified confidential because data furnished by sources 1 through 3, source 5, and 8, could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two week period from 10/2/67 to 10/16/67, five PCIs and no PSIs were advised according to Bureau instruction regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

[redacted] was interviewed on 5/13/66, by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

Handwritten initials/signature

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

10/23/67

SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter 7/23/67.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 2-New York (100-153735) (RM)
- ①-Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
- 1-San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
- 1-San Diego

RBT:llw
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100-166078-1278

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3 OCT 26 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Handwritten signature

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55455)

DATE: 10/9/67

FROM: SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: MORANDA SMITH SECTION (MSS)
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,
COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)
IS-C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[redacted]	Membership meeting, MSS, SCDCP, 9/23/67.	9/28/67	Writer	[redacted] (WR)

Informant's report is quoted as follows:

CC: [redacted]

- 100-26103 [redacted] (SI)
- ~~100-66078~~ (CTRM)
- 105-255 (CORE)
- 100-23423 (POLITICAL ACTIVITY)
- 100-68533 (NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS)
- 100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
- 100-56510 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-4663 (BEN DOBBS) (SI)
- 100-29774 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-23198 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-67803 (KENDRA ALEXANDER) (SI)
- 100-26088 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56514 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-44910 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-4486 (DOROTHY HEALEY) (SI)
- 100-20319 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56508 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-40412 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56560 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-29380 [redacted] (SI)

- 100-30439 (WILLIAM TAYLOR) (SI)
- 100-63822 (SNCC)
- 100-59007 (CDC)
- 100-52571 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-67303 (SSCDC)
- 100-30537 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-22689 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56511 [redacted] (SI)

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JCM:LAL
(30)

ed Read by *JCM*

100-66078-1279

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OCT 9 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

LA 100-55455

"Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 25, 1967

"On Saturday, Sept. 23, 1967 a general membership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section Communist Party met at 1251 So. St. Andrew Pl., Los Angeles.

"The meeting was chaired by [redacted]. The first on agenda was a report by BILL TAYLOR, 'Problems of the Negro.'

"The question of Black Power what it means? The term Black Power is a slogan looking for a program, however the exploiters have developed it to a much higher level.

"The basic issues in the community is to see that colonialism is ended and discrimination in all forms. Because of the reputation of the power structure there has been no organization with no basic leadership. The militant groups as SNICK and CORE, CORE is the more militant that has developed unity between Negro and whites.

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"What roll can the Communist Party play? The roll should be an example of examining the possibility of winning the Negro labor alliance and strengthening mass organizations.

"The C.D.C. Convention was critized, the problem it does not deal with the main issues, only to end the Vietnam war. No mention of Negro or Mexican.

"It was urged that many as could go as observers to the convention Sat. Sept. 30th at the Long Beach Auditorium.

"The Chicago Conference was reported on by [redacted] [redacted] who gave reasons why the Black Caucus was formed because there had been a motion that no Negro would take part in the convention and it was at this point that a delegations of 500 Negroes met to discuss resolutions and demands to be presented to the convention. After discussions the Black Caucus was able to receive 50% of the vote. And all the 13 point plan was accepted.

LA 100-55455

"The proposals given by [redacted] were to discuss in the clubs the responsibility in schools and communities. To discuss the term Black Power what it means?

"Assignments of workers in the So. Side Defense Committee and Discuss Anti Semitism, and community organization. The proposals were voted on and passed.

"There were 21 present:

"BILL TAYLOR
[redacted]
ROSE CHERNIN
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
BEN DOBBS
[redacted]
[redacted]
KENDRA ALEXANDER
[redacted]

BILL JAMES
[redacted]
[redacted]
DOROTHY HEELEY
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55455)
FROM: SA WILLIAM R. WHITE
SUBJECT: MORANDA SMITH SECTION (MSS)
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,
COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)
IS-C

DATE: 10/17/67

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Meeting of MSS, SCDCP, on 9/23/67.	10/2/67	Writer	[REDACTED] 1478

Informant's report is quoted as follows:

CC: [REDACTED]

- 100-30439 (BILL TAYLOR) (SI)
- 100-26103 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-52571 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-4486 (DOROTHY HEALEY) (SI)
- 100-56510 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-41954 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-20319 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-29380 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-29774 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-52969 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-40412 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-56508 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-56514 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-30537 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-4663 (BEN DOBBS) (SI)
- 100-66078 (CIRM)
- 100-63822 (SNCC)
- 100-48290 (POLITICAL AFFAIRS)
- 100-20734 [REDACTED]
- 100-33954 (JAMES JACKSON)
- 100-59007 (CDC)
- 100-68533 (NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS)
- 97-16 ("PEOPLE'S WORLD")
- 100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
- 100-26088 (BILL JAMES) (SI)
- 100-22689 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-44910 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-56511 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-33876 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-17369 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-56500 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-61419 [REDACTED] (SI)
- 100-47203 (Mrs. [REDACTED]) (SI)

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WRW:LAL
(35) *[Signature]*

Read by *[Signature]*

100-66078-1280

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OCT 17 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

LA 100-55455

"Los Angeles, Calif.
9/25/67

"The Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District, C.P. held a Section membership conference with all C.P. Clubs in the Section on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1967 - 10:00 AM to 3:30 PM at 1251 South St. Andrews Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. There were 25 persons present, namely:

"BILL TAYLOR
ROSE CHERNIN

[REDACTED]

BILL JAMES

[REDACTED]

DOROTHY HEALEY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mrs. [REDACTED]'s mother)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

BEN DOBBS

" [REDACTED] was elected to chair the meeting.

"The first point on the agenda was a report on Negro work by BILL TAYLOR.

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LA 100-55455

"BILL TAYLOR said that the question of 'Black Power' is the most important issue today; the Black Power slogan has been distorted in terms of anti-white. The meaning of Black Power is becoming to be understood among the left forces. The Black Power slogan needs a program; it has been exploited by some nationalist.

"The question of Watts & other riots are all looking for a program. The slogan - 'Burn Baby Burn' began in Watts when a clean up Watts project had just began in terms of cleaning up Watts & burning all the trash. The Watts up-rising got the slogan from this program.

"BILL TAYLOR said that the major issue today is to end discrimination of all types. SNCC has played a big role to bring this attention to communities. The Christian ministers leadership has become slack; the big ministers delt with the power structure, instead of getting close to the working class of peoples. SNCC is a growing movement & is doing more to change the national system. The C.P. must play a role in terms of program to win alliance with white progressives and organized labor.

"The C.P. must build Negro & white unity & struggle against Nationalism on all fronts, and develope a mass-base organization.

"Everyone are urged to read the material in Political Affairs, by [redacted] & JAMES JACKSON, on the role of the C.P. in terms of Negro freedom.

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"The coming C.D.C. Convention in Long Beach, California is very important around the question of electing a peace candidate. The C.D.C. has a base, it is not like the New Politics movement. This C.D.C. call speaks mainly to end the war in Vietnam. Everyone are urged to attend the C.D.C. Convention.

"The C.P. will hold a National Conference on 'Negro Work' in New York City, N.Y. Oct. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1967. All

LA 100-55455

"C.P. clubs are urged to send resolutions or proposals on Negro work to the C.P. National Conference.

"A discussion followed BILL TAYLOR's report.

"DOROTHY HEALEY urged all C.P. clubs to mobilize to get delegates & observers to the C.D.C. Convention & that a big push be made to have both a black & white keynote speaker. The anti-war slate must be supported.

"[redacted] gave a report on the New Politics Conference recently held in Chicago, Ill. She stated that she did not attend all sessions of the New Politics Convention, as she was tied up most of the time with the Black Caucus of that conference, which had many problems as well as good things.

"[redacted] urged everyone to read the partial report of the New Politics Convention & the Black Caucus 13 points program in the P.W. issue of Sept. 9, 1967. The Black Caucus stated to the convention that they would only participate in the Convention if all of the 13 points were accepted, if not accepted the Black Caucus would walk out; this created much discussions & un-rest at the Convention. The Black Caucus 13 point program was accepted.

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"[redacted]s report dealt with the details & highlights of the Black Caucus.

"A discussion followed [redacted]s report.

"ROSE CHERNIN, who attended the New Politics Convention stated that the Convention presented a new day & a historic landmark. The white people in the convention were very tense when the 'Black Caucus' was out debating. There were 4000 youths present whose top age was only 27.

"BILL TAYLOR urged everyone to read GUS HALL's pamphlet on Nationalism."

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55455)

DATE: 10/20/67

FROM: SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: MORANDA SMITH SECTION (MSS)
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,
COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)
IS-C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[redacted]	Meeting of Board of MSS, SCDCP, on 9/18/67.	10/4/67	Writer	[redacted] (WR)

Informant's report is quoted as follows:

"Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 19, 1967

"On Monday night, Sept. 18, 1967, there was a Section board meeting of the Moranda Smith Section of the Communist Party, held at the home of [redacted] at [redacted] Those present were:

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CC: [redacted]

- 100-23660 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-26103 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-52571 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56514 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-22689 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56617 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56508 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-56560 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-29774 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-44910 [redacted] (SI)
- 100-23423 (POLITICAL ACTIVITY)
- 100-66078 (CIRM)

*WMB
10/16/67
make return*

100-66078-288

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OCT 20 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[redacted]

WMB:LAL
(14)

Read by *WMB*

LA 100-55455

" [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

" [redacted] and [redacted] gave reports of the New Politics Conference which was held in Chicago. [redacted] said it was the most electrifying meeting that she had ever attended and stated that she was of the opinion that the conference layed a foundation for the salvation of America. She said that the demands sought by the 'Black Caucus' was truly a vehicle through which to save the integertry of the white race.

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" [redacted] told of how she spent all of her time-day and night in meetings with the Black Caucus & various Nationlist groupes in an effort to persuade unity of purpose and prevent a 'walk out' of the Negro people. She explained that this by no means was an easy task. She and [redacted] both stated that the conference was a historical event and that the real impact of what was happening did not come through in reports of the news media. The 13 points that comprized the demands made by the Black Caucus was discussed in detail and it was explained that three of the thirteen created much concern, debate etc. at the conference but in the end when the vote was taken, all thirteen were accepted.

"It was suggested that all clubs should have continued discussion & evaluation of the conference."

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

JW

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-05-2011

BA 10/27/67

Date received <i>10/24/67</i>	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
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Method of delivery. (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Dictated _____ to _____ Transcribed _____ Authenticated by Informant _____	Date of Report <i>10/20/67</i>
	Date(s) of activity <i>10/14-15/67</i>

Brief description of activity or material

National Negro Commission Meeting
Abbey Victoria Hotel -
New York City

File where original is located if not attached

Remarks:

- 11 NEW YORK (RM)
 - 100- CIRM
 - 100- CP, ORGANIZATION
 - 100-84994 GUS HALL
 - 100-269 HENRY WINSTON
 - 100-128255 [redacted]
 - 100-16785 JAMES JACKSON
 - 100-87804 GEORGE MEYERS
 - 100- CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
 - 100- STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
 - 100- [redacted]
 - 100- CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

(ADDITIONAL DISSEMINATION IS BEING LEFT TO DISCRETION OF OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES OF MEMO.)

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- 2 BOSTON (RM)
 - 100- CP, ORGANIZATION
 - 100- CIRM
- 2 MILWAUKEE (RM)
 - 100- CP, ORGANIZATION
 - 100- CIRM

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26044-7175

- 3 CHICAGO (RM)
 - 100- CP, ORGANIZATION
 - 100- CIRM
 - 100- [redacted]
- 3 DETROIT (RM)
 - 100- CP, ORGANIZATION
 - 100- CIRM
 - 100- FNU [redacted]

Block Stamp

100-66076-1289

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Whaley

[REDACTED]

- 2 PHILADELPHIA (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
- 2 CINCINNATI (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
- 3 CLEVELAND (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
100- CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
- 2 SEATTLE (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
- 3 SAN FRANCISCO (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
100- ROSCOE PROCTOR
- 3 LOS ANGELES (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
100-30439 WILLIAM C. TAYLOR
- 2 DALLAS (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
- 2 SAN ANTONIO (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
- 2 HOUSTON (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
- 4 WFO (RM)
100- CP, ORGANIZATION
100- CIRM
100- [REDACTED]
100- MFD
- BALTIMORE (RM)
100-12464 ORGANIZATION
100-23443 CIRM
100-10584 [REDACTED]
100-13730 [REDACTED]
100-12412 [REDACTED]
TM:ald
(52)

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Oct 20, 1967
Baltimore Md

The National Negro Commission met in
N.Y. Sat Sun Oct 14-15 1967. Present
from Baltimore Md was [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]. There was members
from Mass. Wisconsin Chicago Ill. Detroit
Phil. Pa. Ohio Seattle Washington Cleveland Okla
Calif. Texas. They call it a conference on The
New Stage in the struggle for Negro Rights
It held at the Alley Victore Hotel 7th Ave and
51st St. from 10 A.M. to 130 P.M. then move to the
Park Sheraton 55th & 7th Ave. until 10.30 P.M.
There was a number of National C.P. members there
Luis Hall Henry Winston [redacted]
James Jackson Leo Meyer Bill Taylor
some other that were not known. Claude
Lynchport who read the opening report that
took 2 hrs. 15 minutes after which discussion
started that last until 2 P.M. then they broke
for lunch. Discussion continued after lunch.
Some of the speakers gave report on what is
go on in their area and ending with
Negro White unity among the comrades.

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[redacted]

Other talk about the political structure
and what it was doing to socialism in
order that capitalism might keep in power.
The statement in Church Lightfoot's report near
the end and a little before. He said in the Black
Nationalist Political Circle the claim to have a
solution. But what can we do in the Capitalist
systems. In 1961 the Negro Communist wrote the
first program to liberate the Negro in 1964
The problem of Negro white unity in our party
is supposed to be real. If we can continue this
and by struggle and if necessary arm guerrilla war
fare we will make socialism real through out the
country. After a long applause the discussion was
started by a tool and chemist from Detroit
He gave Church for a great report and spent his
10 minutes with a statement that the big move must
be made toward youth because they are the ones
that carry the ball. There was a few other speakers
that more or less made club reports. The came Gus
Hall who also congratulated Church for a fine report.
Gus said Tokimism or containment in winning
white America. What direction we want the

tendency to go with alliance to what class force
Our party should limit the alliance of the working class
for the key to Negro-White unity. We have many
few experts in the party that are serious and we
do have white chauvinism in our ranks. Some
say we can not win white America in our party
or unity with Negroes. The Ford Co. strike in 95% Negro
in most of the plants. White Communist should be
leading the struggle in the Ford Union to fight also
the conditions there. Each club should ask why I am
not a bigger force to win white America. I was
called on then because he had taken more than his 10 minutes
but Wright was next to said that socialism and
socialism do go together. The white have stayed
aloft from the real Negro. Or then went into report of his
club. Mayfield of Detroit, proved Chavak for a fine
report. Then said we come to a urgency that we have
never come before. We come to deal with this question.
Negro-White Unity. Negro youth are better educated
now than they were 20 years ago. The rise of black
power movement came about because the radical
liberals took over the quantitative. The party has to
find ways to stop this and if we go out of here with a

program it can be done Bill Taylor in the Labor
Monthly then and article stating this country has
never seen such a level as it has today in
peace and civil rights you never heard of a track
rebellion before. I'll not use my 10 minutes because I think
Claude report is enough to give us a sense of where we
which way to go. Margin of Chicago Black be brought
into full power as they are in the south looking the
fight. We are being used here by our party with no
power. There must be a program to recruit more
more women black and white to work and lead the
fight. There was a couple more speakers that made some
remarks on Claude's report but the people got restless
and nobody could hear and then they recessed for dinner.
They were instructed to meeting at the Park Sheraton
Hotel 55 St & 7th Ave. with what ever panel they wanted.
And so all take same one and those who did not get
a chance to speak would have their chance on
Sun. They resumed after dinner about 7:45 P.M. breaking
up into six panels. No. 1. Struggle on Economic Problems
in the Park Suite Carl of Washington D.C. chairman
2. Struggle on Political Front Carl of Calif chairman
3. Work in the White Community Hil chairman

4 Lectures and Methods of Struggle Race
Chairman 5 The Negro and Culture Al. Simon
6 Afro-American Women Also Chairman. These
panels lasted until 10:30 P.M. to report on Sun
Oct 15, 1967. But in the political panel there
was trouble because there was much disagreement
on the Cleveland election of Stokes and Jim Jackson
who sat in on it. Earl made an opening talk
saying that he was put in as chairman at the last
minute and was not prepared to carry on as he wish
But he said We have many things to discuss politically
The Black Power Convention could be a starter. The
first to say anything was a young girl who was
part of the Calif delegation. She talk about what
was happening in Calif. She said they are trying to
organize a third party organization going. The big
question was would there be a party ticket in 1968
Also they were making efforts to get peace delegate in
the National Democratic Convention. A delegate from
Baltimore asked would this be possible because he
had heard on a news report that any delegate that
had taken part in demonstration against the war
or peace program would not be seated.

A delegate from Chicago said all this has
been changed. The girl said she has talk with
some people there but then nothing settled yet
She was ask what she had on the Black Power
convention. She said that every one knew about as
much as she did. But a White delegate gave some
report. He said the hard trouble is getting some of
the Black delegates to gather. Then has been a board
set up of 12 and 12. They only have to word of speak
that he would be a candidate for Pres. We are still
trying to get Dr King. The girl said if the south
pick a candidate then we would have to go along
Then came a report from a White woman from Cleveland
She said in Cleveland we are in the making of a list
We are all behind Stokes who is a fine candidate who
is going out in every bar and club meeting the people
He has the backing of Democrats and Republic for
Jackson came in and said Stokes will not win
because he has the backing of nobody. He should
get the backing of labor and other political organizations
He only won by in the primary because of a small
vote. He has not made any statement against the
War in Vietnam. The delegate from Baltimore

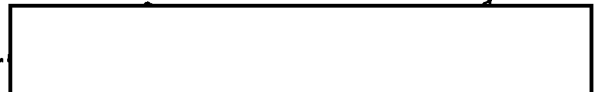
come in to read. You has just stop us in
Baltimore for a slogan that we would use
So goes Cleveland so goes Baltimore 2nd district. We
have a conclusion that running against two white
candidates that are running on a white only platform
Alb I know I feel that Stokes had the endorsement
of Labor in many other organizations. The lady
from Cleveland said we do have labor support
and endorsement and we have plenty of money
coming in. Some body ask about 15000 that
was give Cove. by the Ford Foundation but this
was quited down so with no answer. A Negro
man from Chicago said I was at the Black Power
conference and the delegation was not the broadest
There was no plan to challenge Pucira. There was
circumstances of the quarter of the political organization
in Chicago or to establish tie with the Democrats
then No one know who the elected office are for
the Black Caucus. The lady from Calif. said she had
to get her representative to make the she be on the
committee to stop the war in Vietnam. She she
said it take 67000 signature to put a candidate
on the ballot in Calif. and she have to change their party

The peace and Freedom party has not said
just said ~~how~~ they will form so as to get a
delegate to the National Democratic Convention
A man from N.Y. ^(Wing) said it will take 50000
signatures to put a third party on the ballot, But
it is possible to get the party on the ballot. Will
state work and organization it possible to get both.
N.Y. will also try to get a peace delegate in the
National Democratic Convention for Jackson road
I dont see any Negro roll in the 3rd party but I
do see a 20% increase in Negro candidates by
with the collapse of the Democratic party so
end this panel. On Sun Oct 15, 1967 they
go under way about 10 AM. They had one or two for
discussion but most wanted to get into reports from their
panels so as to get away. The Chairman told them to
hear reports and lunch break over reports. Adoption of
Motion from panels and general Motion and running
the time would have to be extended. But if report were
not to long limited to 10 minutes they could get out at
4:30 P.M. The Ballman delegate had elected along
with other to leave even if they did not hear it
all.

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They started from the bottom of the panel top up
and the int call was Afro Negro Women are exploited
on all job as cheap labor Negro Women are asked to take
a back in every roll by Negro and White men I
represent Wife Mother youth sister and still remain
black. Yet we are the key to the community. I meet
the neighbor go to the store face the landlord go to the
Church work in the White man's kitchen in the factory
or other jobs. When I get old there is many jobs I still
perform in the community. We have all kinds of
movements as the Comrade from Calif. said there are
gym clubs, Church Clubs many clubs but we have
to start talking so casual each day in order to
build our party. We have to show the White worker
that he is recovering cramps from the table but by
just getting a bigger pile he is no better off. After
this report they became disorganized by request
Earl of Calif was call for report on Struggle on Political
Front. He said I have no recommendations our panel
was completely disorganized. There was reports of election
go on or some was working on one in Chicago
Cleveland and Md. There was discussion on \$150,000
given to Coe to work for Stokes in Ohio. A Major



point was to get a Maximum no of Negroes elected
The candidates must not always be a regment the war
in Vietnam but we would like it so. There was some
out that the party is out to scuttle the 3rd point
movement. A big question was What is the relation of
Ray Brown. Do we work with him or repudiate him
Why has the party been rejected in so many movements
One statement made was the Soviets do not move on the front
win or proaction but slowly think things out before
they move Chicago's building the party in the black
cancer also in club. Two member was restored. I have made
some proposals of struggle. To pull all black power
organization together. 2 To join in support of our
heroes holidays. 3 To put all discussion on bulletin by
Negro Commissioner 4th and final A Marxist Lenin school
will reorganize Communist to strengthen the party.

Carl Washington, D.C. He read his report that he was
asked to slow down. All that was gotten was a number of
out lines. The problems for Negroes in the labor movement
The long economic demand in Latin America and
Asia. There should be a boycott of General Motors. Discour-
age in the building trades Program to the needs of the
southern people

To get work done in every area Mark M. F.D.
(Mrs Freedom Den) or reality to fight against Wallace not
only the party. The party take the need to organize the
reorganized in the form of the C.I.O. To rough out
the building tracks To see the roll that must be played
by N.A.S.C. A Negro man down next he had no pencil but
they let him try to read what he had. It took a long
time because in his hand his eyes were bad. The only
read Negro history. He start by saying I think should be
a guarantee of black representation in the Congress. We
don't no that revolution will do this. 17 Miles and 16
female arrived in 1617 at Jamestown there was black
people each had a trade to stop and. This was the end
of the morning session They began again 2 o'clock.
Negro culture by Dr. was first after lunch. He read a
paper on black arts. At the end he said there was only
11 plays presented on Broadway that used Negro Arts
There a trend to get Negroes in many plays in the future
There will be many shows sponsored and produced by
Negro Arts: Techniques and Methods of struggle by
Poscoe. He read Violence in the ghetto to over
throw the right to achieve changes for oppressed people
because of the lack of confidence to achieve the right

through democratic process. We think the way is through
political process. We do not believe in looting or burning,
but it does help get some results. We think that black
people achieve policy through our community. We do
not believe in guerrilla war form. The struggle to
educate the people is the more to radical elements.
But later we take on new forms. we must make
sure the old ones has been put to the test. The
Baltimore delegate had to leave at this point. But
one was run to write a little more white [redacted]
and [redacted] talk to Geo Meyer who left with all
three.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 19, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-66078-12911

SEARCHED
INDEXED *ke*
SERIAL *ke*
FILED *ke*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LITTLE ROCK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/27/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/3/67 - 10/23/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TYPED BY jew
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES:

Little Rock let to Bureau, 7/31/67;

New Orleans let to New York, 9/14/67, captioned "EDWARD HUGHES CLARK, JR., SM - PLP."

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified confidential because it contains information from informants, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in identification of sources of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness, and have an adverse effect on the National Defense interest of the country.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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- COPIES MADE:
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 - 1 - New Orleans (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
 - 1 - NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. (RM)
 - 3 - MIG, Little Rock (RM)
 - 2 - Little Rock (100-3564) (100-3506)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

File Stripped
 Initials *[Signature]*
 Date *11/27/67*

100-66078-1305

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 1 1967	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

LR 100-3564

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Sources

File Number Where Located

LR T-1 is
NO PSI [redacted]

[redacted]

LR T-2 is
Reverend [redacted],
[redacted], Arkansas Council
on Human Relations, Little
Rock, Arkansas

LR 100-3506-285
LR 100-3506-285

LR T-3 is
Miss [redacted]
[redacted]
Little Rock, Arkansas

LR 100-3591-107

LR T-4 is
Former [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

LR T-5 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

LR T-6 is
[redacted]
Confidential Source,
Memphis, Tennessee

ME 100-4046

LR T-7 is
[redacted]
[redacted], Tennessee State University
student, Nashville, Tennessee

ME 100-4046

LR T-8 is
[redacted]
[redacted], Little Rock,
Arkansas

[redacted]

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LR 100-3564

LEADS

ATLANTA (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Division since that office is office of origin in the case captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC); INTERNAL SECURITY - C."

LOS ANGELES (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Los Angeles Division since report contains information concerning [redacted], former Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee worker in Arkansas who has returned to California, whose last known address was in Los Angeles.

NEWARK (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being furnished since the report contains information concerning [redacted] former SNCC worker in Arkansas, who is last reported to be attending Princeton University.

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NEW ORLEANS (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being furnished the New Orleans Division to advise New Orleans of significance of information furnished in referenced New Orleans let to New York (NO file 100-17283) as this information applies to the Little Rock Division.

SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being furnished since the report contains information concerning [redacted] former SNCC worker in Arkansas now residing in San Francisco.

LR 100-3564

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by February 1, 1968.

-D*-
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
1 - NISO-NO, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
3 - Military Intelligence Group, Little Rock, Arkansas (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 10/27/67

Office: Little Rock

Field Office File #: 100-3564

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

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Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [redacted], Southern Editor of Progressive Labor Party (PLP) National Magazine and Southern representative to the National Committee of PLP and treasurer of New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society, had list of names and addresses of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) offices and former SNCC representatives in Arkansas in his possession. Background on some of these former SNCC workers set forth.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

LR 100-3564

Characterizations of the following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are contained in the appendix section of this report:

National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam;

New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society;

Progressive Labor Party;

Southern Conference Educational Fund;

Southern Student Organizing Committee;

Students for a Democratic Society;

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America;

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago;

Wisconsin Socialist Club;

Young Socialist Alliance.

Source made available a list of names and addresses maintained by [redacted] who resides at [redacted] [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana. These names and addresses are maintained by [redacted] on 3" x 5" cards.

LR T-1, 9/3/67

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[redacted]

Page 8 of the March 1, 1966, issue of the "Daily Texan," the daily newspaper of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, carried an article which stated that [redacted] in 1964, had been appointed Southern Editor of the Progressive Labor Party National Magazine and, at the first convention of the PLP, he was elected to the National Committee as a representative of the South.

LR 100-3564

Detective [redacted] New Orleans Police Department, Intelligence Division, advised on September 1, 1967, that [redacted] continues to be the Southern representative for the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) in New Orleans and is the treasurer of the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS).

Included in these names and addresses were the following connected with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Arkansas:

[redacted]
Little Rock, Ark.

[redacted]
Fayetteville, Ark.
501 HI 2-8036

Student, former SNCC

[redacted]
501 JE 5-4436
(The above should be [redacted].)

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[redacted]
c/o SNCC
[redacted]
Little Rock, Ark.

SNCC
114 Cox St.
Forest City, Ark.

SNCC
[redacted]
Little Rock, Ark.

SNCC
700 W. 9th St.
Little Rock, Ark. 72201

LR 100-3564

SNCC
611 E. Panama Rd.
West Helena, Ark.

[REDACTED]
Little Rock, Ark.

Concerning the individuals mentioned above, the following is set forth:

[REDACTED] is no longer connected with the SNCC in Arkansas and has left the state.

LR T-2, 9/15/66

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] from Washington, D. C., was on this date staying in Little Rock, Arkansas, at the residence of Reverend [REDACTED], Methodist minister in charge of the Wesley Foundation, the Methodist student union, located off the Little Rock University (LRU) campus at 3204 South Taylor, Little Rock. [REDACTED] was to meet on Saturday night at the Wesley Foundation with individuals, including [REDACTED] LRU student, and [REDACTED] former project director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Arkansas, to discuss the possibility of establishing a chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the Wesley Foundation. There is no chapter of SDS at either the Wesley Foundation or LRU at this time. The individuals attending this meeting are hopeful of establishing an SDS chapter sometime during the summer of 1967.

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LR T-3, 4/15/67

The "Chicago Daily News" on September 3, 1966, in an article entitled "Subdued Wind Up -- 'New Left' Students End Parley -- Iowa," written at Clear Lake, Iowa, stated that during the SDS national convention and council meeting held at Clear Lake, Iowa, [REDACTED] was elected as one of the SDS national council members at-large.

LR 100-3564

The name of [redacted] as of January, 1965, was in the possession of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, Chicago.

LR T-4, 1/4/65

[redacted]

The National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NCCEWV) held a conference at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, from June 10 to 16, 1966. The purpose of the conference was to hold training sessions for the summer organizing projects of the NCCEWV. Among those listed as being in attendance at a conference held on June 11, 1966, in this connection is [redacted] SNCC, Arkansas.

LR T-5, 6/16/66

[redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 2, 1966, that his mailing address is [redacted] Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He advised that he no longer was a field representative or employed in any way by the SNCC.

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The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) held a conference at Memphis, Tennessee, on November 25, 26, and 27, 1966. One of the individuals present at the Saturday, November 26, 1966, session was [redacted] of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a white male, about 6' tall, medium build, with thick glasses. He was an intellectual beatnik, wore old clothes and work boots. He said he used to be a conscientious objector but is now willing to go into the Army. He was soft-spoken and apparently religiously motivated but was radical in his approach.

[redacted] of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was one of the key leaders in the workshop held on November 25, 1966, on the draft and opposition to Universal Military Training. [redacted] who inferred he had previously studied for the priesthood, upheld religious arguments in opposing military service.

LR T-6, 11/28/66

LR 100-3564

At the above-mentioned SSOC conference held on November 25-27, 1966, at Memphis, Tennessee, one of those in attendance was a white male of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, aged 25, 6'3", 180 pounds, blond hair, glasses, who said he had been kicked out of the SNCC and is mad at the SNCC.

LR T-7, 11/29/66

On March 16, 1967, a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco, California, returned a true bill charging [redacted] with violation of Title 50, Section 462, U. S. Code, in that he failed to report to his Local Draft Board for instructions to proceed to the Los Angeles Department of Charities, Los Angeles, California, for civilian work in lieu of military service. A summons was issued for [redacted] to appear in U. S. District Court, San Francisco, on April 17, 1967. On April 17, 1967, after [redacted] failed to appear, the U. S. District Judge, San Francisco, issued a bench warrant for [redacted]'s arrest. [redacted] sent a telegram to U. S. District Court Clerk, San Francisco, on April 17, 1967, stating he received criminal summons while on weekly silent peace vigil in front of the Federal Building, Little Rock, and stated he had no intention of appearing as he felt he was upholding higher law by refusing cooperation with system that procures young Americans for military service in an illegal, immoral, unjust war. [redacted] was arrested by a Deputy U. S. Marshal on April 21, 1967, while participating in a peace vigil in front of the Federal Building, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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[redacted]
[redacted] is no longer affiliated with the SNCC in Arkansas and has returned to California.

LR T-2, 9/15/66

[redacted]
Some of the individuals who organized and participated in the February 12, 1966, demonstration against the war in Vietnam at McArthur Park in Little Rock, Arkansas, sponsored by

LR 100-3564

the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, held an organizational meeting about two weeks after this demonstration at the Wesley Foundation at 3204 South Taylor, a Methodist church-sponsored student center located near Little Rock University. Among those present was [redacted] a SNCC field worker.

LR T-8, 6/4/66

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On October 17, 1966, [redacted] Field Secretary for SNCC, advised that [redacted] had returned to Princeton University where he will be engaged in writing a thesis for his doctor's degree.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO END THE
WAR IN VIETNAM (NCCCEWV)

A source stated on August 20, 1966, that the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NCCCEWV) had its origin in August 1965, when some participants in the March on Washington of August 7, 1965, decided to establish a center to coordinate all anti-Vietnam war activities in the United States. A Steering Committee was formed and at a National Convention, held in Washington, D. C., November 24-28, 1965, the NCCCEWV was formally organized and a constitution approved. The Steering Committee included delegates from the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

Characterizations of the YSA and DCA are attached.

A second source stated on January 14, 1966, that at the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the NCCCEWV, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 8 and 9, 1966, the committee included several members of both the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Communist Party.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first source further stated that a struggle for influence over the NCCCEWV at its founding had taken place between the DCA and the YSA, with the DCA and its supporters winning out to become one of the major forces in the NCCCEWV.

The NCCCEWV has, since its formation, been headed by [redacted] and located, since January, 1966, at 420 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Records of the Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, in April, 1964, showed that [redacted] born [redacted] [redacted] at New York City, whose [redacted] was JULIUS EMSPAK, entered that university September 11, 1961.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The April 27, 1962, issue of "The Milwaukee Journal," a Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daily newspaper, reports that JULIUS EMSPAK, aged 57, nationally prominent labor figure, who was once identified as a communist, died on April 26, 1962.

During the Fall of 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] in attendance at meetings of the Madison chapter of the DCA.

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"The Milwaukee Journal" in its edition of July 1, 1965, characterized [redacted] as [redacted] of the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC).

A characterization of the WSC is attached.

The NCCEWV issues a newsletter, "Peace and Freedom News," distributes material attacking U. S. policy in Vietnam and coordinates demonstrations and protests against the Vietnam war in the United States and abroad.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NEW ORLEANS MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
(NOMDS)

On February 3, 1966, former [redacted] advised that a group which identified itself as the New Orleans Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NOCEWV) planned to hold a demonstration to protest United States policy in Vietnam on February 12, 1966, in New Orleans, Louisiana. According to this source, a party was planned for February 6, 1966, for the purpose of forming a permanent "peace group," which would be known as the NOCEWV.

The July, 1966, edition of "The New Orleans Freedom Press," self-described publication of the NOCEWV, stated that the NOCEWV had been reorganized and ED CLARK had been elected chairman.

Page 8 of the March 1, 1966, issue of the "Daily Texan," the daily newspaper of the University of Texas at Austin, carried an article which stated that ED CLARK in 1964 had been appointed Southern Editor of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) national magazine and at the first convention of the PLP, he was elected to the National Committee as a representative of the South.

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On March 16, 1967, [redacted] advised that during a meeting of the NOCEWV on March 12, 1967, its name was changed to the New Orleans Movement for a Democratic Society (NOMDS) and a constitution written by [redacted], was adopted.

It is noted that the NOMDS has renamed the "Freedom Press," which is now called the "MDS Newsletter."

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP would have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary Socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice President. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government of every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot," was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 28, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of SCEF, rank and file Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 28, 1965, the second source advised that in the past he has considered James Dombrowski, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual CP member, because he followed communist principles.

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The second source also advised on May 28, 1965, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

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SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of SDS.

Beginning in the Fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which, according to the above source, has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On September 27, 1966, a second source advised that [redacted] of Nashville, Tennessee, while in attendance at a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 3 and 14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students. He predicted future rioting, which, he said, the CP must take advantage of. He emphasized that more CP youth must be sent South.

On August 12, 1966, a third source advised that [redacted] white male, aged 22, of [redacted] [redacted] Nashville, Tennessee, had been in the CP about four months.

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SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the second source advised that during the Summer of 1966 the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was [redacted], with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in Nashville. [redacted] also known as [redacted], of the CP in New York, New York, a Queens College student, came to Nashville in the Summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference held at Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13 and 14, 1966, [redacted] reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC; that contact had also been made with black militants on Nashville Negro college campuses; and that a beginning had been made toward organizing in the Nashville Negro community. He said he thought a riot was possible in the near future in the Negro community and the CP must take advantage of same. He emphasized that some main efforts were to work with SSOC and SCEF. Following the conference, attendees [redacted] and [redacted], also known as [redacted], traveled to Nashville to join [redacted]'s organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that [redacted] of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, source five advised that [redacted] and wife [redacted] are all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that [redacted] is now editor of the official SSOC publication, "New South Student."

On July 7, 1967, source six advised that [redacted] and wife [redacted] attended a CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Abelard, New York, July 1 through 4, 1967.

The masthead of the June 1967, issue of "Southern Patriot," official publication of SCEF, lists Carol Stevens Boner and Anne Braden as Editors and lists Carl Braden as Executive Director.

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SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The "Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper issue of May 5, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967, appearance of Mike Zagarell, National Youth Director, CPUSA, at Vanderbilt University; that Bill Doss, Press Agent for SSOC, on May 12, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material which the CP had sent to SSOC.

The April 1967, issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student," published each month, October through May, by SSOC, carried an article on page 22 entitled, "CIA American Labor," by Donald Boner, a review of a book entitled, "The CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," east coast Communist newspaper. Boner is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from through the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CPUSA furnishes the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, [redacted], stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also, in September, 1966, [redacted], stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

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The second source advised that in September, 1966, [redacted] stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries, and Marxism, and in April, 1967, GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May, 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, [redacted] was elected [redacted].

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of May, 1966, [redacted] of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, continued to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA, and the official headquarters is located at the [redacted] apartment, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

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WISCONSIN SOCIALIST CLUB

On December 10, 1957, source one described the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC) as then a duly-registered and authorized student campus organization at the University of Wisconsin (UW), with a charter membership of 21, including [redacted] and [redacted], who prior to the dissolution of the Labor Youth League (LYL) were publicly known as officers of the UW chapter of the LYL. On November 30, 1960, source two identified [redacted] as then a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW).

On June 23, 1958, source three described the WSC as an organization founded primarily on principles closely allied with those of English socialists, with many of its members genuine socialists, but source observed there existed a pro-Marxist element in the club, including [redacted] and [redacted], which element had taken the lead in policy-making functions of the WSC. On September 20, 1960, this source reported that [redacted] and [redacted] had been elected president and secretary respectively of the WSC for the 1960-61 school year.

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The November 16, 1963, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," student organ at the UW, identified JAMES DOUGLAS MOORE as the then chairman of the WSC. [redacted], according to source four, also during 1964 became the Midwest coordinator of a movement to form a national Marxist youth organization. During April, 1964, source four reported that [redacted] had recently been recruited into the CP. This source also identified [redacted] as collaborating with [redacted] in the founding of a new Marxist youth organization, and in February 1964, source five identified [redacted] as corresponding secretary of the WSC.

[redacted] and [redacted] were president and vice president for the first semester of the 1964-65 school year, and, when [redacted] graduated February 1, 1965, [redacted] held both positions for the remainder of the second semester. [redacted]

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and [] were observed by Special Agents of the FBI in attendance at meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) during 1964, an organization publicly described as communist dominated by FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER.

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[] is the [] of JULIUS EMSPAK, now deceased but once nationally prominently known as a Communist labor leader. [] was identified by source six as recruited into the CP on his 19th birthday.

Issues of "The Daily Cardinal" during the 1964-65 school year reflected that the WSC continued to function as a student organization at the UW, periodically sponsoring off-campus speakers, including HENRY WINSTON and FRED BLAIR, who have been identified by source seven as vice chairman of the CP, USA, and chairman of the CPW respectively.

The LYL is an organization which has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On December 9, 1965, source eight advised that the WSC did not register as a student organization at the UW, Madison, during the fall of 1965, and, as of October 15, 1965, was considered as being inactive at the UW.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

October 27, 1967

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated October 27, 1967, at Little
Rock

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Contact with LR T-1 has been insufficient to determine his reliability.

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